They had heard the words revive and r nd knew how to apply it to the subject

other is taken from young children and of her youth, they stand in need of come highest comfort flows from the remen. r piety and virtue. If, while the mourn. his sorrow, by reviewing the history of a his own, the Christian temper appear ustained and adorned; if the days of he narked by unwearied attention to aged the duties of every subsequent relation and fulfilled; if a principle of obedience ished by devotion, pervaded her conduct; led to worldly cares, but with no anxious ed welcomed human comforts with no high saw them retire without much regret, ing the humblest duties to the most favor. nts; if no unkindness ever harbored in and no angry passion ever ruffled it, and ost attained which offends not on was alm in every trial the power of religion preif in the last trial, while under a disease ure shrinks, and which baffles all the powine, she could possess her soul in patience; nbrance of a well spent life yielded consoparting spirit; if she left to her children of all her prayers and the memory of alf a sacred legacy; if thus, with the rememdeparted friend, the remembrance of exmingles, the mourners bear as it were a d them, This is the way, walk ye in it; & high, Come up hither .- Charter's Ser

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S BERALD. JOTHAM RAYNES.

ct of the following memoir was born in September, 1808. He was the son of and Mrs. Abigail Raynes. An injury ceived while at labor, terminated in a n that ended his days, March 26, 1827 .man professed religion and joined the ciety at twelve years of age. After his he ever lived a steady and exemplary life; acceptable member of the church. In his was patient; yet be did not enjoy his ll as he wished; but after he was reduced is enjoyment increased, so that in all his was resigned to the will of God, and gave ood ground for hope in his death. his death, he fell into a distressed state of fter requesting all to leave the room exher-in law, he then, to her surprise said, She strove to comfort him, but ressed himself as before. He then called were in the house, who professed religion. They came around his bed and joined in v had not long prayed before a pleasing and peace broke place; light illed his soul, and there seemed to be a rought; for he expressed himself in lanfar surpassed any thing ever heard bem, and any thing that could have been exn such a weak, emaciated creature as he A sister said to him, "Jesus can make a feel soft as downy pillows are," he then, in repeatedly, "yes he can," then in ecstacy eferring as was suppossed to his dying bed, a blessed place this is! what a blessed place fulness there is in Jesus! what a fulness! com for hundreds, for thousands, for milnd it, sound it, you that can. If I had a puld sound it to the ends of the earth. in two of his cousins, who were not profeigion to come to his bed side, and then aem to how before the Lord. After they id own by his bed side, he said to a certaining e Lord awhile, and then said to his matherho was loth to part with him, "now you must p; you must let me go; you must.' She wn by his bed side and made a defication God. After this he said no more, and soon die the death of the righteous, and let my be like his." O, that youth in general would n to make them happy when they die. N. P. DEVEREUX.

ngton, Me. April 5, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD

MRS. JANE B. COLLINS. in Lee, Mass. Feb. 25th, 1827, Jane B. Colof Mr. James Collins, and daughter of Mr. n Hunt, of Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass. she was awakened to a sense of her lost and without an interest in perienced the pardoning love of God, on the ay in said year. She was married to Mr. ollins, son of Mr. John Colune, of Hinsdale, a county, N. Y. Soon after she united here Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived an ry and pious life, till the 25th of February last, e closed her eyes in death, in the triumphs of the 25th year of her age. The physician who her during her illness said that he never wito happy a death before. She was a person of , and well cultivated mind, an affectionate wife ter parent. Amiable in life, and triumphant ; she was highly esteemed by all who knew t now all those brilliant talents, and placid nat sat upon her countenance are hid in the

nsions of the dead. e 27th, her funeral sermon was preached by John Nixon, to a large and attentive congre rom Numb. xxiii. 10. "Let me die the death ghteous, and let my last end be like his." She an affectionate husband and three children, arge circle of friends to mourn their loss. The so has lost a worthy member, but our loss is ite gain. She rests from her labors, and her

THE GATHERER.

Which strain at a Gnat, and swallow a Camel."

MATTHEW XXIII. 24.

clause should be translated, ye strain out the ye swallow down the camel. 'Ye strain as conveys no sense; indeed it is likely to en at first an error of the press, at for out, examination I find escaped in the edition of d has been regularly continued since."-Dr.

ose hot countries," says Servius, speaking of "gnats are very apt to fall into wine, if it be fully covered; and passing the liquor through r, that no guat or part of one might remain, a proverb for exactness about little matters. xxiii. 24, the proverbial expression of careining out a little fly from the liquor to be nd yet swallowing a camel, intimates that the and Pharisees affected to scruple little things garded those of the greatest moment."-Hor

has been often mentioned as the image of so like it" says sir Thomas Brown " that I trust it, without my prayers." Their resemindeed striking and apparent; they both, seize the body, leave the soul at liberty, he that remembers of both, that they can safe and happy only by virtue.

served that the most censorious are generally judicious, who having nothing to recommend es will be finding fault with others. No man merit of another who has enough of his own.

E TON'S



HRALD.

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ...G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. INTEMPERANCE.

The substance of an extemporaneous address delivered by the Rev. George Storrs, of Sandwich, N. H. be-On the accessity and importance of promoting tem-

The accessity and importance of promoting tempeice will appear, if we take into view the evils of inance, and the advantages of temperance. The evil we shall notice is the waste of property. certain that vast sums of money are annually for inebriating liquor. The precise sum it may possible to state; but suppose that there are, on average, three gallons of spirituous liquor used to individual in the United States, yearly, not less about thirty millions of gallons are annually con-Now, suppose the average price to be only shillings per gallon, we have the enormous sum wenty millions of dollars no better than thrown aand lost to the public. No better did I say? had en thrown away the public would have been gain-The waste of property, therefore, is great; but as this evil is, we would pass it over in silence, if were not others that follow still more alarming

second evil we would notice is, that our country bbed of the services of her citizens by the pracof intemperance. The merchant would by no as employ an inebriated person to cast up his acits and settle his books; -nor would the rational employ such a person to have the care of his its and farming utensils, unless he wished to have injured and destroyed. Thus the intemperate on becomes idle, -and now follows a third evil to numtr. These persons have the natural wants of men, which not being supplied in the ordinary industry, they are tempted to the commission Stealing, robbing, lying, cheating, quarfighting, and not unfrequently murder are re-to as a consequence. But it does not stop here. th evil to community is, that the minds of our with are to rise up for the support of our coun-e contaminated by the oaths and filthy converof the intemperate. Their sense of right and s obscured, and instead of coming on the stage as a blessing to their country, they are her Would we save our happy country from the lming and desolating torrent of intemperance, reserved as a nation from the wrath of a just-

sed God, there is necessity of a reform. gard to the advantages that will accrue to our y temperance, I need only say that there a great saving of property-our country will ervices of many of her citizens of which she deprived—crime, comparatively, will not be the morals of the people will be greatly imand the rising generation come forward to take es of their fathers with the bright prospect of of praise shall be heard from Maine to Florfrom the Atlantic across our widely extended y, to the Pacific ocean.—Who would not re-

is proceed to notice this subject in regard to d neighborhoods. The remarks that have althat I design to notice under this head.vil to be named in this place, in addition to ite man, almost invariably wastes his estate, one, or he will certainly remain poor if he demperance usually brings on debility or disthe person is liable soon to become a public Thus he not only wastes his own property, of his townsmen also; this is an evil of no

and is, that the intemperate man is usually person; the neighborhood is frequently dishim; noise, confusion, and every evil work sequence. Peaceable citizens hardly know ir property or persons are secure; for the unhands of the beastly drunkard are ever in of his master, the devil.

ed evil is, that in consequence of carelessness,

now view this subject in regard to families. he becomes either a tyrant or a simplehimself, yet fancying he has the power my business called me among different classes of people deed God can be supposed to be at all in pie. I had more opportunities to drink; I was not in pie. in his rage and madness, the companion sensible; the more I drank the more I wanted; after n, whom he solemnly vowed, at the nup-

icate feelings of the female breast. What mortifica-tion—what grief is she often called to pass through; his children are corrupted; in short, he becomes at once the troubler and the ruiner of his househould; his offspring are clothed in rags, and ev-ery thing about his dwelling seems to be labelled "the abode of the intemperate." If the intemperate peron be a wife and mother, the fatal effects can hardly brokenness of heart are the parents made to feel, and possibly they are brought down with anguish to the

the Rev. George Storrs, of Sandwich, N. March 28, the streets, does he possess an immortal spirit! We head. This freedom from the guilt of sin, is that which he hath sinned he shall die."

In the accessity and importance of promoting tembow to that revelation that says, they must exist for is understood by justification. It is the act of God's honorable, compared with the man who makes him-self a beast." The intemperate man assumes not only this degrading character, but he makes himself a

> Secondly, Intemperance exposes the person to many dangers in the present life. Many of those sad accidents which befall men, we find, by inquiry, to be caused by intemperance. Well did the wise man insenses—destroys his health—ruins his reputation—at length his life, and, last of all, unless prevented by timely repentance, he destroys his immortal soul in hell

But how shall a reform be brought about is a question of no small moment, and one that is well worth our attention. Fellow citizens, it is no time for cold deliteration; the evil is spreading on every hand; ruin is stretching itself around us; our fathers, our sons, our brothers, our neighbors, our countrymen, are falling thick on every side before the monster, intemperance. Were a foreign power invading our country with a large army, we should all be awake and alive to the subject. We have not, however, so much to fear from all the powers on earth, as from the abomination of desolation, drunkeness, that now stalks around in our land. Let a similar course, then, be pur sued that would be if we were invaded by foreign enemies; let us marshal all our forces; let every man enlist; let us form ourselves into companies; let us band together; let our rulers make laws; let us see them promptly executed; let the merchant banish the inebriating liquor from his store; let the mechanic throw it from his shop as he would the poisonous ser-pent; let the farmer banish it from his farm and pursue it with such a determination to destroy it as he would the murderer of his wife and children; let the gentleman drive it from his parlor as he would the fil-thy swine; let the ladies flee from it as they would from the vile wretch that would seek to destroy their virtue; let the military officer destroy it from his camp as he would the spies of an enemy, nor think it any public contempt. There may be objections to all this: ousness?

you, go on; and may the Lord prosper you. Probably a portion of community will ridicule your laudaen made may also apply here. But there are ble exertions; but if you would do good—if you would save your country, your families and especially your own souls, you must expect that Satan will be enragalready been exhibited, is pauperism. The ed; nor will he quietly give up the strong hold of intemperance; he is too sensible of the utility of this for-tress, to his kingdom, to yield it without great exertion. Let us, therefore, in the name of God, lift up our banner, and take it by storm, and pursue the

> place for the sole of his foot in all our happy country. * The " Sandwich Franklin Society" centains about 100 members; was formed in 1823 and, it is believed has had a favorable influence in suppressing idleness and intemperance in its vicinity. Its exertions appear to be increasing.

FOR ZION'S HERALD

A BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING. Mr. Editor,-There has been much written in Ziweaken the moral principles of the soul, and person will readily agree with me that experience is then unhappy, and ruin their dispositions and inflammable liquors, I feel it my duty to use what little influence I have to discourage all those who are in will be a relief, in a great measure, from the ger, lest they should get on that ground which I have travelled to my sorrow. Perhaps it might be necessary to give them a short detail of my past life. I shall t place, if the intemperate man be the head not undertake to mention the numerous train of evils of which intemperance has been the foundation. become a tyrant, he is more to be dreaded When I was young, and in the slippery paths of will the wild beasts or the mad dog; for youth, I thought it no barm to drink a glass, now and then; but, thought I, nothing would tempt me to get tyrangical drunkard enters his house to into such a habit as Mr. Such a one, who was often over others, without mercy. Incapable found staggering about the streets. As I grew older my business called me among different classes of peo-

drinking one glass it gave me an appetite for another,

the infuriated father; they look up to him for bread, and instead thereof they receive blows; supperless they retire to bed, and through sorrow, possibly, they find sleep; but they awake only to a sense of their wretchedness in being cursed with such a father. The dire work does not always stop here. It is sometimes able situation to a lively hope,—"Who are kept by the despised with this inference; and yet it appears to be the legitimate consequence of that doctrine which teaches that reformation is the end of all punishment.

I doubt, Sir, whether you will be pleased with this inference; and yet it appears to be the legitimate consequence of that doctrine which teaches that reformation is the end of all punishment.

I come now to consider more closely the point allege and the properties of the domain of the power of God through faith unto salvation." &c. I Pet.

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I doubt, Sir, whether you will be pleased with this despised. Finally I despised all that was good. How power of God through faith unto salvation." &c. I Pet.

I doubt, Sir, whether you will be pleased with this despised. Finally I despised. Finally I de dire work does not always stop here. It is sometimes the case that he proceeds to murder some of his fami-than three years ago, I formed a resolution never to day; at any rate such conduct tends fast to hurry them drink any more of that poison. Now, blessed be the words of the apostle is the same in every sense as the to the grave. But supposing that instead of the tyrant he becomes a simpleton, his loquaciousness is
hardly less abominable, or less to be dreaded than his time granted me to prepare for eternity at the ale tyranny. Filthy communications proceed out of his mouth, which cannot fail to wound the tender and del-----

be less than in the case of the father and husband. If him, all that believe, are justified from all things from through faith and obedience, is it not better to believe the intemperate person be a child, what sorrow, what which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses." Rom. v. 1. "Therefore, being justified by faith, we gainst him, than to suppose we are kept at the same have peace with God throughour Lord Jesus Christ," time we are falling into sin-and that we are "kept &c. and viii. 1. "There is, therefore now, no con-unto salvation" while we do those things which God Let us now take a view of the subject in regard to the individual himself, who is intemperate. In the first place, he exhibits himself in the light of extreme odiousness and degradation. Can it be that that drunk-and possesses a soul! What—he who makes himself in which, all evangelical Christians believe; it is the regarded and in his circles. There is, incretione how, no contained the subject in regard to them which are in Christ Jesus, who has threatened with eternal death? To be kept from walk not after the fissh, but after the Spirit. and iii.

26—"that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believe the in Jesus." But this is a freedom from die:" 24, "But when the righteousness and committeth iniquity," &c. "in which, all evangelical Christians believe; it is re filthy and brutish than the swine in the mire of not, therefore, necessary to multiply scriptures on this his trespass that he hath trespassed, and in his sin that "The beast (says one) of God's creating, is free grace, whereby the believing penitent is pardon-free from the guilt and the love of sin is generally aded-acquitted from guilt, and accepted with God for the sake of Jesus Christ.

less than this can be fairly understood by the following "who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath all your filthiness and from all your idois will I cleanse wounds without cause?" and then answer, that it is you," &c. Agrecable to this the Church prays-"they that tarry long at the wine." Insensible to "Cleanse thou, O Lord, the thoughts of our hearts by danger—fearless of consequences, they rush madly on to destruction. In short, the intemperate man exposes himself to many sins and temptations—wastes his Matt. xxii. 37. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all 1 John i. 17, " If we walk in the light as he is in the light, we shall have fellowship one with anfor ever. Dreadful then, and awful are the evils of intemperance; and the necessity and importance of suppressing it, and promoting sobriety, must appear to every candid and reflecting mind.

other, and the blood of Jesus Curist his soft in some suppressing it, and promoting sobriety, must appear to and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." These for ever. Dreadful then, and awful are the evils of other, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth scriptures are directly to this point, a freedom of the soul from the pollution of sin-from all sin-from all unrighteousness. And why should this be denied? What less than this can be inferred from these words of the Most High, where this doctrine is so fully and in this, that the punishment, which is consequent upon plainly indicated? Why may not the grace of God the judgment, belongs also to the future state. free us from the pollution, as well as from the guilt of sin? "He is able," saith the apostle, " to ease to the uttermost all that come unto God through him." Is it because our hearts are so depraved and desperately there is certainly a defect in the gospel—For, if our that it cannot receive its full desert of punishment in hearts be so unholy, that the blood of Christ cannot (or this, and that its punishment is reserved for the future sin has made before we die, we may despair of ever but the fact of future punishment alone. being saved. The gospel must save us while we live, or not at all. The apostle, in Rom. vi. 22, does not I rejoice, gentlemen of the "Franklin Society," that a person in this life may be made free from sin! is not therefore the mere effect of sin. that you make it one of your articles to promote tem. They believe, that some how or other, there are a great

there never lived on the earth one perfect Christian! enewed in the image of God, to remain free from the may safely be conceded to you respecting punish dominion of sin. Thus saith the Lord, Rom. vi. 17, in this life. "For sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under the law but under grace." Surely the docdeadly foe till we shall leave him not so much as a ry prayer he makes to damn his soul to all eternity." love the Lord, consider themselves under some kind of a total necessity of sinning in thought, word and on's Herald respecting intemperance, which I hope him without fear—in holiness and righteousness before will have effect on the minds of some who are addicted him all the days of our life." If these words mean any him without fear-in holiness and righteousness before curity to government. on the control of the soul, and lawsuits, which to the permicious habit. Every candid and judicious thing they mean, that we may, by the grace of God be a well regulated governments. The smaller penalties aken the moral principles of the soul, and person will readily agree with me that experience is delivered from the dominion of sin in this life—while of the law are disciplinary, the greater are capital than the soul, and the soul of the law are disciplinary. their room impatience, distrust, discontent, our best schoolmaster; therefore as I know by experiwe live. There is no reference here to the hour of punishments. If a man be a drunkard, and troubleenge, and, in short, every passion that tends ence the dreadful consequences of making free use of death-nor to a purgatory after death, to which period, we may wait in order to be freed from the dominion owns and neighborhoods. Temperance and the habit of the same, and to warn them of their dan-delivered from the hand of our [spiritual] enemies may serve God in heliness and righteousness [not in

sin] all the days of our life." It is not, however, to be understood, that when we are freed from the dominion of sin, we are at the same time freed from a liability of sinning; this is a very different thing-God has not promised this-this he cannot do consistently with the economy of grace and moral agency. As long as we are in the world, we are in a state of probation-we may choose sin or holiness--hence the necessity of complying with the conditions of life, that we may be made free from sin and shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven, with the headache and sore eyes. I was often deprimate the wicked cease from troubling, ved of my rest at night; my appetite was poor; my those things which God has prohibited—and enabled

thought, word and deed, every day you live, yet ' you shall not surely die,' that is, you shall not finally sint to hell!" Wherein does this differ from Universalism INVESTIGATOR, NO. III.

In what sense is it the publicate of Christians to be made free from the guilt of sin: Acts xiii. 39. "And by him, all that believe, are justified from all things from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses."

to hell?" Wherein does this differ from Universation? Is it more reasonable or more agreeable to the tenor of scripture, to suppose that God keeps those who are "begotten again," under the dominion of sin all the days of their life, than it is to believe be frees them and keeps them from its dominion? We do not presume that it is in our own power to keep ourselves surely in the first of the publication of sin all that believe, are justified from all things from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses."

That those who embrace the gospel, may be made mitted: but by what authority are we told, that it is not the privilege of God's people to be made free from Those, who follow on to know the Lord, are also all sin in this life? Do the scriptures affirm any such made free from the pollution of sin—from indwelling thing? The word of God informs us, that we are by sin—from evil propensities and evil tempers. Nothing nature sinners, children of wrath; they at the same scriptures: Ezek. xxxvi. 25. 26. "Then will I sprin- Redeemer's blood to cleanse us now from all sin, on kle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean-from condition of our faith and obedience, and to make us fit temples for an indwelling God. Rom. vi 22. "But now being made free from sin and become ser vants to God, ve have your fruit note holiness, and the end everlasting life." Scriptures, without number Scriptures, without number. might be added to show, that this is really the blessed privilege of the people of God; but the subject may receive some further investigation in another number.

LA ROY. Fairhaven, Mass. April 13. 1827.

MISCELLANY

LETTER II.

TO THE REV. THOMAS WHITTEMORE. Sir,-Having proved in my former communication the doctrine of a Future Judgment, I propose to show

cording to the desert of their sins; and you deny all that sinners shall be punished according to the desert of wicked, that we suppose it impossible for a soul in this life. This I deny, and trust that I shall life, to be free from all sin? If this be the case, then be able to show, that sin is a crime of that character, does not, which is the same thing) free them on condition of our faith and obedience, from the stain which of future punishment enters not into the discussion.

punished? Is their ; unishment the mere effect of sin, speak of being made free from sin at the hour of death or is it the award of justice? Punishment in a certain He says, "But now being made free from sin and sense may be the effect of sin; as he that gets drunk become servants to God," &c. These words seem to and falls into the mire will defile his clothes, and he be a conclusion drawn from the premises he had just that spends his substance in "riotous living," will laid down: that, as when ye were servants to sin, ye bring himself to want. But this is the least part of the were free from righteousness, so now being made free punishment of sin, if it be any part of it. Punishment from sin, ye become servants to God. The meaning is properly the award of justice; as when a man of which is, that we may be as free from sin when we steals, or defrauds the public, he is sentenced to solibecome servants to God, as we were free from righte- tary imprisonment, or to hard labor. In this case his longer necessary to increase his honor or render him ousness when we were servants to sin: for, saith he, punishment is not the effect of sin, in the philosophical popular. Let us give it no quarters on any hand; let it be considered disgraceful to drink at all, and let the it be considered disgraceful to drink at all, and let the interpretate, if he cannot be reformed, be held up to whether of sin unito death or of obedience unto righten taking place under the divine law, is the effect of sin and the wicked which is implied in his rendering to How simple is this statement laid down by only in a judicial sense. That this is the fact is evibut what objection can be raised that will outweigh a this great apostle? And yet how many there are, who dent, because it is the result of legal process. It is into the sanctuary, for instruction his views in this res and wise, good and powerful God, peace, industry and happiness shall be enjoyed, and to perfuse the raised that will outweigh a this great aposter. And yet how many there are, who dent, because it is the result of legal process. It is a warded by the sentence of last who process the sentence of l to our country, our towns and neighborhoods, our families, our own bodies and souls.

to be advocates for the virtue of that blood which evidence. It is awarded by the highest judicial auflies, our own bodies and souls.

to be advocates for the virtue of that blood which evidence. It is awarded by the highest judicial auflies, our own bodies and souls.

the virtue of that blood which evidence. It is awarded by the highest judicial auflies, our own bodies and souls. cleanseth from all sin, who cannot find faith to believe, thority, even that of JEHOVAH himself. Punishment ed like other men, yet their end shall be destruction and

> Here also it may be proper to inquire, if sin is punperance by precept and example. I would say to many perfect sinners in this world, who are as free ished to the full extent of its desert in this life, in what from righteousness as a dead man is from life; and yet | way this punishment can be inflicted? And it must be will not believe that the virtue of Christ's blood can or by afflicting the transgressor either in his outward cirdoes make men free from sin while they breathe; and cumstances, in his body, or in his soul, or in all these. that notwithstanding all the commandments and promises of God—all that Christ has suffered and done—in the reach of thought.

Before I examine this subject, it may be proper. But it is the privilege of those, who have thus been it will lessen the range of discussion, to state what

trine could not be taken from the above words, that affliction in one or more of the above ways, in this the holiest man on earth commits sin enough in eve- world, and that this affliction may be called punishment,-that is, disciplinary punishment. But disci-Many there are, who, notwithstanding they think they plinary punishment, however severe, is not the whole love the Lord, consider themselves under some kind punishment due to transgression, but is limited by the mercy of God, mixed with grace, designed for, and deed, as long as they live. But, says Zacharias, Luke adapted to reform the subjects of it. Whereas pun-. 73, 74, "The oath which he sware to our father ishment, properly so called, is not adapted or designed Abraham, that he would grant unto us, that we being to premote reformation, but to satisfy justice, to supdelivered or t of the hand of our enemies, might serve port the authority of the law, and give stability and se

This distinction in punishments is recognised by all some, he is sent to the house of correction; if he kills his fellow creature he must be hung for it. Now, Sir, of sin: so far from this, that it is said, "that we being will you say that all punishments are disciplinary, and designed for the reformation of the subjects? Is there not an absurdity in this which you are little aware of? What is this but saying the murderer is hung for his good! to make him a good citizen of that kingdom

from which he is cut off by his punishment!

Equally absurd would it be to say that the greatest unishments inflicted by the divine law are disciplinary, and designed to promote the reformation of those ho suffer them. According to this, the wicked are damned for their good!-Sentenced to the punishment prepared for the devil and his angels to reform -banished from the presence of the Lord, and become servants to God, &c. Nor are we freed from from the glory of his power, in order to prepare them the possibility of erring in judgment, in many things of minor importance. Neither are we freed from huto outer darkness to illuminate them!—suffer the loss to outer darkness to illuminate them !- suffer the loss protect and love, is shamefully abused eids or blows—possibly by both. She finds

Mr. Such a one.

Orinking one glass it gave me an appetite for another, of minor importance. Neither are we freed from nuto outer darkness to industries to industries to industries of hope, sentenced to dwell where there is weeping,
man frailties, that are unavoidably connected with this of hope, sentenced to dwell where there is weeping,
state of existence. Rom. viii. 27. But we are by the

wailing, and gnashing of teeth, in order to recover state of existence. Rom. viii. 27. But we are by the waning, and guashing of teeth, is by looking up to that God who has said,

I will tell you the effects. I was often troubled efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, bope and charity?—Suffer a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith, but a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his name, faith a punishment much efficacy of Christ's blood, through faith in his na state of existence. Rom. viii. 27. But we are by the wailing, and gnashing of teeth, in order to recover sorer than death without mercy, in a state of wrath reary are at rest." But this is not all. The money was spent; my credit gone. Those who were by his grace to do those things which be has command-money was spent; my credit gone. Those who were by his grace to do those things which be has command-money was spent; my credit gone. Those who were by his grace to do those things which be has command-money was spent; my credit gone. Although my disposition ed. Says Peter speaking of those who were born mercy and grace of God have been exerted in vain. without mixture, in order to their sanctification and

I come now to consider more closely the point a-bout which we are at issue, namely, whether sin re-ceives its full desert of punishment in this life, or in the next. Here again we must distinguish between sins that are pardoned, and sins that are not pardoned. It is only sins that are not pardoned that are to be punished according to their desert; unless you are able to show, that to pardon and to punish according to desert, is the same thing, or at least that they are well consistent with each other. Leaving this for your future thoughts-

I come to consider whether all transgressors suffer their full desert of punishment in this life? You affirm that they do. If so, it must be either in those outward Officumstances which produce trouble and anxiety of mind; or in sickness and pain of body; or in accusations and remorse of conscience.

1. Does the full punishment of sin consist in the first of these, outward circumstances producing trouble and anxiety of mind? I am sure that it does not. I shall not deny that some wicked men are greatly afflicted in their outward circumstance. But this is nothing to your argument so long as there are others who are not so troubled. Need it be proved that wicked men often prosper in this world?-That they have every thing in their outward circumstances that the world can give, or that reasonable beings can acquire? Is not this often the subject of daily observation? Is it not often the case that the outward circumstances of the wicked are more favorable than those of the righteous?-And was it not thus even under the Mosaic dispensation, when God dealt more in temporal rewards and punishments, than he does under the more spiritual dispensation of the gospel?

Solomon tells us, "There be just men to whom it happeneth according to the work of the wick d: again there be wicked men to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous." &c. This be tells us is the case "while they live, and after that they go to the dead."—"No man knoweth either love or hatred by all that is before them. All things come alike to all: there is one event to the righteous, and to the wicked; to the good and to the clean, and to the unclean; to him that sacrificeth, and to him that sacrificeth not: as is the good, so is the sinner; and he that swearcth, as he that feareth an oath," &c. Ecclviii. 14, and ix. 1, 2. Job's friends seem to have thought that God deals with men in this world according to their moral characters; and therefore inferred from his sufferings, that he was a wicked man. But Job had other views, and gives his friends to understand that the righteous are often in affliction, while the wicked prosper. "Wherefore," says he in his vindication of himself, "do the wicked live, become old, yea, are mighty in power? Their seed is established in their sight with them, and their offspring before their eyes. Their houses are safe from fear, nei-ther is the rod of God upon them." Job xxi. 7, 8, 9. Now whether the book of Job be a history of fact or an allegory, do you not perceive that you have placed yourself in the same situation with Job's friends? Jeremian says, "Wherefore doth the way of the wick-ed prosper; wherefore are all they happy that deal very treacherously?" Jer. xit. 1. The Psalmist is very explicit on this subject. He says, "I was envions at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. For there are no bands in their death, but their strength is firm. They are not in trouble as other but the fact of future punishment alone.

Here let us inquire in what sense the wicked are other men," &c. "Behold these are the urgodly, who rosper in the world; they increase in riches. ly I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency. For all the day long have I been plagued and chastened every morning," &c. "When I thought to know this it was too painful for me; until I went into the sanctuary of God: then understood I their end. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; thou castedst them down into destruction, as in a moment!" &c. Psalms lx xiii.

On these words of the Psalmist we may remark, 1. That he once thought, as you do, that the present is desolation, and not salvation as you teach. 3. That upon receiving divine illumination on this subject, he was exceedingly mortified with his former views, and acant, I was as a beast before thee."-And lastly, may remark, and it is a sentiment supported by both things in this world, while the righteons receive evil things; but after death the one shall be "comforted." and the other "tormented." As it respects uncom-fortable circumstances and outward afflictions in this world, the righteous have, and always have had as large, if not a much larger, portion than the wicked.

Of this no one can be ignorant who is not blinded by love of theory.

2. It is not necessary for me to prove, that the wicked do not receive the full desert of their wickedness in the diseases and pains of body, they suffer in this life. It will be time enough to do this when you or any one, shall attempt to show that they suffer more in these ways than the most holy men upon earth. [TO BE CONTINUED.] ----

NOTHING LOST BY OBEYING GOD. A correspondent of the Utica Recorder, among oth-

er good remarks on the observance of the Sabbath. has the following:

"The following information has come to me, with credible assurance of its correctness. A number of families were moving from Connecticut to Ohio. Their respective teams were judged to be about equally efficient to accomplish the end in view. On the first Saturday evening after the commencement of the journey, they found themselves at Cherry Valley. On the following morning, difference of opinion concerning the sanctity of the Lord's day separated them. A portion obeyed the fourth commandment, while the others continued to travel. At Buffalo, those who abstained from profaning the Sabbath overtook the partv who had journeyed every day. The arrival of the whole number of families successively at the place of destination, demonstrated that the observers of the Sabbath had gained a day in every week consumed on the road; while they had the satisfaction to perceive that their teams were in better order than those of the Sabbath-breakers. So true is it, that none of the divine commands are grievous, and that in the keeping of them is great reward."

----REV. WALTER GRIFFITH.

The memoir of this distinguished servant of Christ which is concluded in the March number of the Weslevan Methodist Magazine contains so many interesting passages that we take the liberty of extracting a few. He died January 30, 1325, in the 63rd year of his age.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

In my journey I passed, on the morning of a market-day, through a small town, called Fintona, in the county of Tyrone. I observed a young man in the county of Tyrone. I because the Market who looked very earnestly at me as I rode the hand, and asked, 'Do you love Jesus Christ?' He burst into tears, and, with great emotion, replied, 'O no, Sir; and I fear I never shall.' He then informed he lived within a few miles of Fintona; that he was the son of a pious man, and in his father's house, for several years prior to his death, there had been preaching by the Methodists; that a little before his departure, his father had called him to his bedside, and laid upon him the following injunctions, which he had promised to observe; 1st. To seek the Lord with his whole heart: 2d. To continue the preaching, and the was able, alternately casting her eyes upwards, the Class-Meeting, at his house: 3d. Never to mar- and upon me; her countenance expressing the greatry any but a religious woman. He told me he had roken his promise, in every one of these instances. As soon as he came into the possession of the patrimony which had been left him, he cast off all the restraints which the good example and pious instructions of his father had laid upon him: in a fit of drunkenness she was favored in her last conflict." he was betrayed into a matrimonial connexion with a woman who was void of all religion, and a member of one of the most angodly families in the neighborhood. The preachers were soon banished from the house; and when he spoke of bringing them back, his wife always strongly and successfully opposed it. He added, When I saw you riding down the street, it struck me that peradventure God would make you the means of pointing out some way by which I may escape the tween the Connecticut and Onion rivers, he perceiven snare of the devil into which I have fallen. But I ed the heavens to be gathering blackness; the sound fear there is no hope.' I advised him, on his return of distant thunder was heard; and a heavy shower of home, to invite the Preachers to his house again; to rain was seen to be fast approaching. The traveller tell his wife, with affection and kindness, that he was determined to have the preaching in his house, and at and he hastened on till he arrived at a small but, just all hazards to keep to his determination; to join the on the border of the woods. The rain, just then, be-Society, and begin in earnest to seek the kingdom of heaven; and then, commending him to God, I parted from him. In March 1737, I spent a right in Fintona, and, on inquiry, I rejoiced to find that he had strictly followed my advice, and was then happy in God."

REMARKABLE DREAM. "A short time before the Conference in 1790, Robert Boyd, who was one of the holiest and most amiable of all the men whom I have known, died of a malignant fever. For many years he had been an honor to our Society in Newry, and the principal support of its pecuniary burdens. He possessed some property, and was in business; but having no children alive, after supplying his own and his wife's daily wants, he sacredly devoted every shilling that he gained to the promotion of the cause of God, and the relief of persons in distress. But this blessed servant of God, on whom it is probable the Society placed too much dependance, was taken to his eternal reward when he had just passed the prime of life, and was in the midst of his extensive usefulness. Three weeks prior to the termination of his boly career on earth, he ed that he had a conversation with a son of his, who had been dead several years; and that his son informed him, that before the end of the ensuing three weeks, he (Mr. Boyd) would be in the world of spirits. With this dream he speedily made Mr. Griffith and me acquainted. We endeavored, by every possible method, to divert his attention from it; and for a time he seemed almost vorsuaded by our arguments, that the dream in question was no certain, or even probable, indication of the nearness of his dissolution but shortly after he reverted to his former opinion, and said that until the lapse of those three weeks, he should feel himself upon the borders of the eternal world. In the mean time, his mind was calm, and exceedingly happy in God; por did he in the least dehis usual diligence in business; being taught of God the heavenly use of earthly things. He settled his temporal affairs, with the composure of a man whose treasure is in heaven. Recollecting that he had to take up a bill in the course of a few days, be waited upon the man who held it, and offered him payment. Upon being informed that the time of its being taken up had not arrived, he insisted upon paying the amount; and added, that he might be dead before it became due. After this he measured a narrow staircase which led to his bed-room, in order to know whether it was of sufficient width to admit his coffin. All this time he did not manifest the slightest symptom of disease, nor the least perturbation of mind. he had finished all these preparations, he retired to his room, and was soon seized by a malignant fever, which proved fatal to him, a short time before the expiration of the died as he had long lived, in the fulness of that him. But when the family came round their table to the died as he had long lived, in the fulness of that him. But when the family came round their table to the government of God be celebrated with such raptures in heaven, if it filled with dismay and ruin half formed a class of about ten or twelve members. We spirit, which is equally opposed to the poisonous joy and the killing sorrow of the world. Near the time of his departure, his wife, who had been long a member of the Society, but had never experienced the pardoning love of God, received by faith a joyful evidence of her adoption into the heavenly family. Then the disease, of which her amiable husband had just expired, began its ravages upon her; and in about a week she followed him to a better world. They were lovely in life, and in death they were not long divid-When the congregation assembled, on the evening after Mr. Boyd's death, and began to sing the first hymn, they were so affected as to be utterly unable to They could not restrain their tears, and many of them wept aloud. At that hour there commenced such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit as the oldest member in the Society had never before witnessed. Mr. Griffith preached the funeral sermons of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, upon two successive Sabbath even-ings, to crowded and attentive audiences. I shall never forget the powerful prayer which, with many tears, he offered up to God after he had preached the latter discourse. With holy fervor and lively faith he pleaded with God for an outpouring of His Spirit; and the prayer was answered; though, in consequence of Mr. Griffith's removal to another Circuit, he was not an eye-witness of its blessed results, to any considerable extent. In the course of less than six months, the numbers in the Newry Society were more than double. For a time the Divine Spirit, 'like mighty winds or torrents fierce,' defied all opposition: the most profligate persons, with a few exceptions, who came to the Chapel, literally 'fell down,' and owned 'that God was with' his people. It was delightful to hear, in the same religious assembly, Methodists, Church People, Presbyterians, and even Roman Catholics, joyfully proclaiming the great things which God had done for their souls. Mr. Griffith, then in a distant part of Ireland, rejoiced exceedingly to hear of such a glorious spread of vital godliness, in a Circuit where, during the two preceding years, he had put forth all his strength in the service of his Divine Master." AN AFFECTIONATE DYING SCENE.

beloved wife. He describes her as a person in whom all the graces of the Christian character were strikingly exemplified; and as being most remarkable for tance, was a poor woman who lived in a very retired ber tenderness of conscience in judging herself, and place. At the time of her baptism, she related that ber great charity in judging others. She possessed such an uncommon sweetness of temper, that, during house by a thunder storm, and talked to her so seri-the eight years of their marriage union, he could not ously, that she began while tistening to his discourse "Here permit me to to have witnessed in her one angry, peevish,

spirits appeared to be rather better than they had been for several preceding days. I conversed with her for several preceding days. I conversed with her for truth and ways of God. The name of this pious man, some time, and she expressed the same strong confidence in her Redeemen and the same strong confid she desired to be dressed as usual; her appetite and dence in her Redeemer, and the same joyful hope of believed it was the Lord that sent him. At this relaeternal life, which she had experienced all through her affliction. In the midst of our conversation she fell the woman, her neighbors wondered much. They into a dozer I looked at her, and perceived she was were led to meditate on the goodness, wisdom, and words as often as my cries aroused her. Perceiving that I had grieved her, I retired for a few moments to compose myself; then, returning, I fell upon my knees took her hand, and made a solemn surrender of my precious treasure into the hands of that God om I had received her. About this time her speech failed; but she looked unspeakable affection and delight. She drew me towards her, and turning her dying lips to me, and dropped a tear. It was all that exhausted nature had to bestow. She then put her hand into my bosom, and held it there as long as est delight. At last she grasped my hand in hers, looked at me as long as her soul had the command of her eyes, and at twenty-five minutes after two o'clock, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus; her face retaining, even in death, the expression of that holy joy with which

From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE WORTH OF A DOLLAR.

About thirty years ago, Deacon M. was travelling from a town on the eastern border of Vermont, to another on the western side of the same State. Passing over the mountainous part of the country be But I ed the heavens to be gathering blackness; the sound was then in a forest; no place of shelter appeared; gan to rush down with power. He sprang from his horse, pulled off his saddle, and, without ceremony, darted into the house. Surprised to see no family but a single female with an infant child, he began to apologize for his sudden appearance-hoped she would not be alarmed, but permit him to tarry till the rain abated, it was so violent. The woman replied, that she was glad that any one had happened to come in, for she was always much terrified by thunder. "But why, madam," said be, "should you be afraid of thunder? It is the voice of God and will do no harm to those who love him, and commit themselves to his After conversing with her awlide on this topic, he inquired whether she had any neighbors, who were religious. She told him she had neighbors, about two miles off; but whether they were religious. she knew not; only she had heard that some man was in the babit of coming there to preach once in a fortnight. Her husband went once, but she had never been to their meeting. In regard to every thing of a religious kind she appeared to be profoundly ignorant. The rain had now passed over, and the face of na-

ture smiled. The pious deacon, about to depart, expressed to the woman his thanks for her hospitality. and his earnest desire for the salvation of her soul. He earnestly besought her to read her Bible daily, and to give good heed to it as to a light shining in a dark She, with tears in her eyes, confessed that she had no Bible. They had never been able to buy one. "Could you read one if you bad it?" "Yes, sir, and would be glad to do so." "Poor woman," said he, "I "Poor woman," said he, "I do beartily pity you-farewell."

He took his saddle, went to his horse, and was pre paring to pursue his journey. But he reflected-This woman is in perishing need of a Bible. O that I had one to give her! But I have not. As for money to buy one, I have none to spare-I have no more than will be absolutely necessary for my expenses home. I must go-But if I leave this woman without the means to procure the word of God, she may perhaps perish for lack of knowledge. What shall I do?"

A voice whispered, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord. Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." His heart responded, "I will trust the Lord." He took a dollar from his purse, went back, and desired the woman to take it; and as soon as possible procure for herself a Bible. She promised to do so, saying that she knew where one could be obtained.

He again took his leave, and set off. As there were but few taverns on the road, he asked for lodging at the private house, against which he happened to be, days was before him, he purposed to make his supper strongly invited the stranger to join with them--not nly so, but to crave God's blessing on their meal. He now began to feel himself among friends, and at late hour. It was a season of refreshing to their thirssouls. In the morning the deacon was urged to arry till breakfast, but declined; the distance he had to travel requiring him to set off early. His benefacfor would take no compensation, and he departed, givig him many thanks. He travelled on till late in the orning, when finding no public house, he stopped again at a private one for refreshment. While wait ing, he lost no time to recommend Christ and him crucified to the family. When ready to depart, he of fered to pay the mistress of the house, who had waited apon him very kindly, for his repast, and the oats for his horse; but she would receive nothing. Thus he went on, calling for entertainment as often as he needed it and recommending religion wherever he elled; and always offering, as another traveller would do, to pay his expenses; but no one would accept his money; although it was not known but he had a good supply; for he told them not, and his appearance was not mean: at home he was a man of wealth. What, thought he, does this mean? I was manner on a journey before. never treated in this The dollar given to the destitute woman recurred to his mind; and conscience replied, I have been well It is, indeed, safe lending to the Lord. On the second day after he left the cottage in the wilderness, he arrived safely at home; and still had money for the poor, having been at no cost whatever.

About one year and a half after this a stranger called at the house of deaon M. for some refreshment. In the course of the conversation he observed that he lived, when at home, on the other side of the mountain, near Connecticut river. The deacon inquired for some gentleman there with whom he was acquainted, and found that the gentleman knew them. paying attention to religion. And the reply was, "Not much. But," continued he, "in a town twenty Some months after his arrival in London, he was or thirty miles back from the river, where I am acfirst person that was awakened and brought to repen- sess in Europe." some time before, a stranger was driven into her ously, that she began while fintening to his discourse of feel concerned about her soul. The man, she rela-will ever feel grateful to the individual, who endeavor unkind word or look; though for two of those years ted, was much affected, when he found that she had asked Greace. For it years the has been the scene

salvation of their souls. As many as thirty or forty were already hopefully converted, and rejoicing in God their Saviour." The deacon, who had listened to this artless relation with a heart swelling, more and more, with wonder, gratitude, and joy, could refrain no longer; but with hands and eyes upraised to heaven, exclaimed, "My Gon! THOU HAST PAID ME A-

Episcopal Sunday Schools.—The anniversary celebration of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society, was held yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Church. There were present about eighteen hundred scholars, with their teachers, and many of the Directors of the Schools; and the church was crowded with the friends of the institution. The Bishop and twelve or fourteen of the clergy were present. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Breintnell, of Zion Church, and a very impressive and interesting discourse was delivered to the children, by the Rev. Mr. Duffie, of St. Thomas Church. Both the matter, and the manner of the discourse were so entirely adapted in plain simplicity, to the understanding of the scholars, that it could not fail to produce the desired effect—"Come ye children, hearken unto me: I will teach you the fear of the Lord." It was truly delightful to witness the extraordinary attention of the scholars; the manner of preaching appeared quite new to them-their eyes were continually fixed on the preacher, except an occasional glance at their companions, to see were equally interested with themwhether others selves. The Bishop closed the service, and each scholar on retiring received a cake and tract; the one to supply their present appetites, the other to furnish their minds with instruction when at home .- N. Y.

CHALLENGE .--- I, undermentioned, challenge herewith the Right Reverend Docter Poynter, Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of London, all the Roman Catholic Priests, and all the Jesuits scattered throughout England, to meet me on the 19th of March, in Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of discussing the doctrines of Popery; during which discussion I, under-mentioned, hope to prove that the whole system of Popery is a downright lie! In case that Doctor Poynter, and the rest of the Priests and Jesuits, are inclined to meet me, I beg them to let me know by the public JOSEPH WOLFF.

Missionary for Palestine and Persia, for promoting Christianity among Jews, Mahommedans and Papists. 4, Portugal street, Grosvenor square.

GOVERNMENT OF GOD DESIRABLE. "How vast may we conceive to be the sum of created good, which is comprehended in the kingdom of

"It will satisfy infinite benevolence. If all the good might exist, which angels and men could conceive, it would be nothing, compared with the enjoyment which God will actually communicate and up-hold. The happiness which God will communicate will be worthy of himself. It will illustrate, so far as a created system can illustrate, the power, and wisdom, and goodness, of God. How vast and blessed then, must that kingdom be, which God erects as an expression of his glory, and in which he dwells and reigns to prove, by experiment, his capacity to govbless the universe.

"This kingdom of God, so vast, and so full of jov, is still destined to increase. God will never be idle. He will never have communicated, actually, infinite blessedness. His work will continue to grow under his hand, and his kingdom to expand around him in capacity and joy. O how great is God! how glorious will his works be! A fountain, ever flowing, and never exhausted, pouring out streams of blessedness to fill unnumbered fountains around him, each to eternity becoming more capacious, and yet the whole bearing no proportion to the uncreated source!

"It seems to be the imagination of some, that the kingdom of darkness will be as populous and as vast, as the kingdom of light, and that happiness and misery, of equal dimensions, will expand, side by side, to all eternity. But, blessed be God; it is a mere imagination, totally unsupported by reason or revelation. Who ever heard of a prison that occupied one half of the territories of a kingdom; and who can believe of our Lord Jesus, I send you a short parrative for inwhen night overtook him. He had yet a few pieces that the universe, which was called into being, and is of change in his pocket; but as a journey of two more upheld and governed, to express the goodness of God, Methodist was scarcely known in this place. Preachwill contain as much misery as happiness? How could the government of God be celebrated with such rapdom of darkness may be in itself considered, it is certainly nothing but the prison of the universe, and small, compared to the realms of light and glory. liberty to speak freely on divine things. The family appeared gratified in listening to his discourse till a from heaven is as voluntary as it is just, when the eye is fixed upon that only, fills the soul with trembling; but when, from this dreadful exhibition of sin, and display of justice, we raise the adoring eye to God, reigning throughout his boundless dominions, and rejoicing in their joy, the world of misery shrinks to a ized. Almost every evening, since the year compoint, and the wailings of the damned die away, and are lost in the song of praise."-Dr. Le cher.

> Progress of the Reformation in Ireland .- At the latest dates, the number of persons who had openly abjured the papacy, and conformed to the Protestant church, in Cavan, was upwards of three hundred. These events were calculated to produce great excitement throughout Ireland, and the Roman Catholic priesthood became greatly alarmed. Dr. Curtis and other Roman Catholic prelates proceeded to Cavan to discover the cause of these large secessions, and he has published a sort of manifesto, in which he declares the converts to be of the worst character, and to have been bought over by money .- On the other hand, it is asserted that none were received until their characters were proved to be good, and many who had applied, but could not produce such proof, were dismissed. The Editors of the Examiner say that the very supposition that 300 of the Roman Catholic population could be bribed, is absurd, and that those from whom they separated, well know it to be so. A meeting has been called at Cavan, for the purpose of refuting the prelate's statement .- Church Reg.

The Jews and Jerusatem .- Dr. Henderson says; It cannot admit of a noment's doubt, that should the Ottoman power be removed out of the way, and no Next obstacles be presented by there who may succeed in he asked whether the people in that vicinity were the dominion of the intermediate regions, the Jews will, to a man, cross the Bosphorus, and endeavor to re-establish their ancient polity. To this all their wishes bend; for this they daily pray; and, in order called to a severe trial of his faith, in the death of his quainted, there has been a powerful revival. The to effect this accomplishment, they are ready to sacricommencement of it was very extraordinary. The fice any, the most favored advantages they may pos-

> Touching appeal .- The following is an extract of a letter from a young Greek, a student in Amherst col-

"Here permit me to assure you, that every Greek

flames; her noblest sons fall in her cause; her daughters dragged into a cruel bondage; and her infants torn from their mothers' breasts, dashed against walls, or left to perish in uncultivated districts. All this she has repeatedly witnessed. Now she beholds her children naked and famishing; and with a suppliant look with outstretched arms, she turns to this abode of freedom and virtue, and begs for the necessaries of life. She points you to her homeless thousands, her widows and orphans; she shows you her famished warriors and enslaved virgins, and asks for assistance. Will it be refused? Is there a Christian, is there an American, who can listen with indifference to her supplications ?

MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for March. MEDITERRANEAN MISSION.

The Greek Mission has just been commenced, and

our friends will join us in asking for it an abundant visitation of the divine blessing. The following is an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Croggon, dated Zante, December 4th, 1826.

The Lord has kindly brought us to our station. We sailed from Malta on Saturday, November 18th, and reached Zante on Thursday morning, the 23d. The former part of the voyage was very favorable, but the last night vivid flashes of lightning continued for many hours, peals of thunder rolled over us like discharges of heavy artillery, the rain descended in torrents, the winds blew alternately from each quarter, and the waves rose like mountains; but amidst the whole our minds were kept in peace, and we looked to Him alone who was able to deliver. About four o'clock in the morning land was seen, and on going on decklesaw Greece. My heart felt more than I can describe After a journey through France of some hundred miles, and two voyages, encountering storms, (for from Marseilles to Malta part of the way was very stormy, I felt thankful to the Lord for his great kindness to wards us, in permitting us to see the spot of our fu-ture labors. As day broke Zante appeared before us, and we landed about half past eight o'clock in

After passing the usual examinations at the Health Office and Police Office, a soldier of the 51st regiment, stationed on this island, gave us some dinner and tea; in the evening we procured lodgings. found, at Zante, houses very scarce; the number of the inhabitants has increased since the war in Greece, but we very fortunately found a house to be let which suited our purpose. On the ground-floor is a room which has been used for a warehouse, which when arranged, will do for a chapel to contain from 70 to 100 persons. On the first floor are four small and one arge room. It is the custom here to take a house for a year, and to pay the whole in advance. After remaining nearly a week at the lodgings, we removed house, and found the advantage of having brought furniture from Malta, so that we are now at home. We have found kind friends in this strange land, some who leve the Gospel, and hail our coming

with joy.

The first Sabbath I preached on board the English vessel by which we came, and yesterday I went on board again with the same object, when a storm suddenly arose, which prevented it, and even kept me on board until late in the afternoon; but in the evening we had a good company at the bouse, to whom I de livered my message from 2 Cor. iv. 5: "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus our Lord."

I have called on Sir Charles Sutton, the President of the island, and Colonel Rice of the 51st regiment, and others of authority, who have received me very kindly, and feel desirous to further my object. I called also on the Greek Bishop, a very amiable man, who shook my hand very heartily, and welcomed my oming: he has promised to send me a teacher for the

We have felt two shocks of earthquakes, one yeserday and the other yesterday week; the first was light, but that of yesterday continued for some secands: the house trembled much, and the poise was very terrific. We find such shocks are very frequent in the Ionian Isles, but seldom attended with accident.

REVIVALS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TROY, MASS.

MR. EDITOR, -Believing that a short account o the work of God among us will not only be gratifying to such as have been personally acquainted with the place, and situation of things, but a cause of thanksgiving to the hearts of all those who love the appearing sertion in the Herald. A few years since the name of were encompassed with many difficulties; but length by the blessing of the Lord we were enabled to surmount them. We were provided with a place in which to meet; our congregations increased beyond to pervade the house of worship.

The last year closed leaving us with bright expectations of hailing with the new year, new and joyful Our anticipations have been more than realmenced, has been employed in prayer-meetings, classmeetings, or preaching. Many times the cloud of mercy would gather around us, and shed its balmy dew in sweet effusions: rejoicing the hearts of Christians, astonishing those who were before careless and unconcerned. The number of hopeful converts in the Methodist society is between twenty and thirty. We have now in society, including those on trial, about fifty members.

not yet arisen to its height. Many are yet inquiring what they shall do to be saved. The number of conwhat they shall do to be saved. The number of conversions among other denominations I am not prepared to give. The Congregationalists have shared quite ever shall fall on that stone shall be broken largely in the good work; the Baptists have been enabled to say that this, and that man, was born there. He was listened to with great attention, by a There has been but little opposition manifested among those who do not profess to be sharers in the work.

ble audience, while he explained, illustrations who do not profess to be sharers in the work.

A few circumstances may not be uninteresting to nention for the encouragement of those societies whose situation is considered almost hopeless. Ten months love in the heart," and charity and good will ago it was thought there could not be sufficient raised to meet the expense of a preacher in travelling to the labors be crowned with success, in the ar place. But now, besides defraying the expenses of which he is wearnestly engaged-in turning one statedly in the place, a subscription of more than dren of men from darkness to light. And 200 dollars is raised to support preaching the ensuing did not thank his God, as did a preacher on year. We have also a Sabbath school, furnished with similar occasion, that they "had come out for a small library, and a Female Tract society of above the impure," yet he did profess to hold out the fifty members, each one of whom pay nine pence a brotherly love, and Christian feeling and after We expect to have a meeting house be close of the year. Although we cannot number scores and hundreds, like many of our brethren in other places, yet we feel under obligations to raise our thank- Redeemer. Yours. ful songs to God for the work he has done. with great respect and love, N. B. SPAULDING.

Troy, Mass. April 20, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SALISBURY, MASS.

I cannot say that it is a time of reformation in this place, yet our prospects are quite encouraging. Harmony prevails throughout the society, and to the bers, we have had some addition; others have applied for admission, and will soon be received. It has for brief and affecting account of her last moments is deserving of a place in this Memoir:

| Journey | Jou of her temples violated, the sevent mostly have had some addition; others have applied bove title, in the Forsyth-street church was not her temples violated, the sevent mostly have been been expended to the sevent mostly have been been addition; others have applied bove title, in the Forsyth-street church was not her temples violated, the sevent mostly have been been addition; others have applied bove title, in the Forsyth-street church was not her temples violated, the sevent mostly have been been addition; others have applied bove title, in the Forsyth-street church was not her temples violated, the sevent mostly have been been addition; others have applied bove title, in the Forsyth-street church was not her temples and the sevent mostly have been addition; others have applied bove title, in the Forsyth-street church was not her temples and the sevent mostly have been addition to the sevent mostly have applied by the sevent mostly have been addition to the sevent mostly have been addition to the sevent mostly have the sevent mostly have been additionally have b

"On the morning of Wednesday, April 15th, 1795, gently. She did, so; and it had been the means, as highest dignitaries of her church murdered, and her instances of serious impression, which we have british appeared to be greatered to be g soon eventuate in their conversion to the Lord. The clouds of mercy have been hovering over the neigh horing towns; several of which have experienced a abundant shower. We think they are beginning to rise over this station, and our prayer is, "Come, Lot

esus, come quickly.

That the time to favor Zion more generally and more abundantly may arrive, and that her "Herald" may be the weekly harbinger of good news and great joy to hundreds and thousands, is the prayer of

Yours, affectionately, Salisbury, April 20, 1827.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1827.

WESLEYAN MISSION TO THE GREEKS Under our missionary bead will be found the plan ing intelligence that our Wesleyan brethren in land are remembering Greece in her afficial have sent them back again, in ancient purity & blessed gospel that came to us through the blessed church. This is a debt that Europe as well as the ica owe to Asia and Africa—to reflect back on fi despoiled countries the light that once was their inheritance. The world is now gazing on Gn the story of her wrongs and sufferings have reevery heart; contributions of money, clothing and are now pouring in to their aid from France, Eagle Scotland, Ireland, and our own country. Yel, and all the interest excited by these charities, what () tian will not feel a deeper interest rising in his he when he sees the far more precious gift of the gas borne on the bosom of the Mediterranean, and was to the island of Zante.

It is our ardent prayer that the religion of the from this beginning, may spread over the classic sla of the Levant. The seed of the gospel is precicast into such a field as Greece, and an abundant vest of glorious things may wave, ere long, over the desolated plains. May the American church bear case of this interesting people in their prayers to G

MERRILL'S SERMON ON THE TRINITY A few weeks since we noticed the publication Rev. Mr. Merrill's Sermon on the Trinity. The lowing extracts from the Boston Recorder and Christian Watchman express the sentiments of h itors of those distinguished papers in regard in

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A Discourse on the doctrine of the Trinity, deli n the Chapel, Bromfield Lane, Dec. 31, 1826. Joseph A. MERRILL, Matt. iii. 16, 17. And when he was baptized, went up straightway ou water, and lo, the heavens were opened unto him he saw the spirit of God descending like a don lighting upon him: and lo, a voice from heave

ing. This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well ; At a period when the doctrine of the Trinity uously denied, and boldly assailed, it is pleasi ministers of different communions coming for its defence. It is well known that the We Methodists believe in the deity of Christ, and mo of the Holy Spirit. Mr. M. takes up the latter more particularly, which has been less frequent cussed by others, though he brings a few com passages which prove the doctrine of three in The sermon contains a plain exhibition of these g truths, presented in a lucid manner. The stylgeneral perspicuous, and the arguments both so stances, which we should not ourselves employ: on the whole the discourse can be recommended propriety, as calculated to assist the inquiring m and establish his faith on the foundation of the am and prophets. It points the humble penitent to mighty Redeemer, and to a Sanctifier who is al keep him from falling.

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These sermons are for sale at the Methodist ters' house, No. 15, Friend Street, and at Mr. Re min F. Nutting's Bookstore, No. 244, Washing Street, Boston.

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the Sunday Scho Art. 1. The title of hool Union of the Mart. 2. The objects rmation, and to comected with the courch, and all others restriction of the instruction of the ledge of the Holy

ip of God.

Art. 3. The affairs ard, consisting of a nembers of said c ce president from t so a corresponding a ected from the board agers, the preside ot on the list then

err own body during overnment; report g of the society, an ith this constitution, ethodist Episcopal c e interests of the ins Art. 6. The annua e city of New York, this union, shall be r quorum. Special me by either of the office managers: of which, by either of the office, managers: of which, Art. 7. Officers of vion, and ministers ac place, shall be entitled to give their opinion and to propose a board. , and to propose a Art. S. All Sunday

ffairs, in such mann ppointing their own ting their hours of hools and libraries, Art. 9. The payin hall constitute a me ters, and teachers, ir in Sunday schools co Art. 10. Sunday so eir constitution, a l all be auxiliary, an

Art. 11. This cons wo-thirds of the society, upon the On the evening nembers of the so

officers and mana vear:-Bishop W. M'KE ENOCH GE R. R. Rob Joshua Sc

E. HEDDIN The preacher in the the charge of th York, Rev. N. Bangs, I John Wester Managere. Jo Kenworthy, David Westfield, Peter I dise, Thomas Fa Simeon Price, Rol

Worrall, Stephen Dando, W. H. Bar George Suckley, J After the election gers, it was, on mo Resolved, That ! companied with an gers, and a constit auxiliary societies

vocate and Journa Of the Managers Metho list Episc friends through RESPECTED BRET In approaching attention is now in of stating a few the priety of forming constitution. The

been led hastily in

their best ability,

cumstance connec

experienced brett members of the ch The Methodist of nearly four hun fourteen hundred more than double From the peculia these are consider doctrines, disciplin the managers wou under the same gre "preserve the unit These, together Methodist ministry dren, of not less th

Without even in the cordial princi part of other Chris or calling in quest rdency of their ze the fact, that they own church, figni pline, and have t surprising progres influence on the thousands. It is sun at mid day, th to the great work in the world, God the Wesleys and t reconciliation." a spiritual and en gun by those men astonishing and d missionary spirit,

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FOR ZION'S HERAL!

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE. Yesterday the corner stone of the new Mel Episcopal Church, about to be erected, was laid place. An appropriate, interesting, and anima dress was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Avery, from xx. 17, 18. "The stone which the builders rejective same is become the head of the corner-William ever shall fall on that stone shall be broken; whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to pos He was listened to with great attention, by a res ble audience, while he explained, illustrated, forced the doctrines justly deducible from his He adverted to the great doctrines of repentan in Jesus Christ, as the great Corner Stone, love in the heart," and charity and good will men, with peculiar emphasis and propriety. labors be crowned with success, in the arduou which he is wearnestly engaged-in turning dren of men from darkness to light. And the did not thank his God, as did a preacher on a similar eccasion, that they "had come out from the impure," yet he did profess to hold out the brotherly love, and Christian feeling and affect all who built upon Jesus Christ as the "chief stone." Happy would it be if, even among us others who would THUS endeavor to win so Redeemer. Scituate, Ms. April 20, 1827.

From the Christian Advocate and Joi CONSTITUTION AND ADDRESS

Of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist pal Church.

At a numerous meeting of the members and of the Methodist Friedrick Sunday School Church. of the Methodist Episcopal church, convened special purpose of establishing a society under bove title, in the Forsyth-street church, New on the 2d inst. the following constitution was mously adopted :--

CONSTITUTION of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episco pul Church, adopted April 2, 1827.

rs: of which, in either case, due notice shall be given.

union, shall have the sole management of their own internal affairs, in such manner as they may judge most expedient;

pertain to their respective schools.

Art. 9. The payment of one dollar annually, in advance,

Art. 10. Sunday school associations paying three dollars or

ENOCH GEORGE, first Vice President.

5th

JOHN WESTFIELD, Treasurer.

Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. L. S. Burling, Recording Secretary.

George Suckley, John Valentine. Ephraim Pardee.

After the election of the above officers and mana-

ADDRESS

friends throughout the United States and elsewhere .

In approaching you on the subject to which your

RESPECTED BRETHREN AND FRIENDS .

ant on the ministrations of our church.

gun by those men of God, has produced results at once

missionary spirit, and have entered into the work with

zeal and success. In spreading pure religion, the managers wish them all good speed.

Among other effects of this great work, by which

struction is not the least. The primary object of the

first promoter of this work was to afford elementary

give such religious instruction as is suited to the age

and capacity of the children. The utility of this mode

imparting knowledge to the juvenile mind, soon be-

came apparent to all denominations of Christians, and

in the large towns and cities especially, they have less

more availed themselves of its advantages. In the

progress of the work, in our country, efforts have been

made to unite all sects and parties in one general so-

ciety, called "The American Sunday School Union

Society;" and while many have come into this union,

nishing and delightful. Others have caught the

do.

do.

Bishop W. M'KENDREE, President.

R. R. ROBERTS, 2d

JOSHUA SOULE, 3d

E. HEDDING, 4th

gers, it was, on motion,

rocate and Journal.

The title of this association shall be, "The Sunday nion of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Among others who have hitherto stood alone, there Art. 2 The objects of this society shall be, to promote the are many belonging to our church. Not feeling in-clined to connect themselves with the general union, ation, and to concentrate the efforts, of Salvbath shools ected with the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal ch, and all others that may become auxiliary; to aid in and finding no centre of union in their own church, they have long felt the inconvenience of their insulated state. As the Methodist Book Concern is located in istruction of the rising generation, particularly in the ledge of the Holy Scriptures, and in the service and worthe city of New York, it was natural for them to look The affairs of the society shall be conducted by a to this place for aid. Accordingly, frequent appli-cations have been made to the agents of that estabconsisting of a president, five vice presidents, members Methodist Episcopal church, and twenty-four managers, lishment in reference to this subject. It was at once pers of said church, to be elected on the second Wed members of said church, to be elected on the second Wed-lay in June, at which time the anniversary shall be held. In annual conference shall have the privilege of choosing a president from their own body, who, together with the ding elder of the New York district, the agents of the Gen-Book Concern, and such ministers of the Methodist Epis-Il church as may be stationed in the city of New York, and a corresponding and recording secretary, and a treasurer, and from the layer of or therwise, at their discretion, shall perceived, that this establishment afforded facilities for printing and circulating books suitable for Sunday schools, as well as the receiving and sending out, through the medium of the periodical works printed there, all necessary information in relation to their institution, which could not be obtained elsewhere; and the agents of that concern have pledged themselves to from the board, or otherwise, at their discretion, shall s of the board of managers.

At all meetings of the society, and of the board of

ed by them as cheap as they can be obtained at any pers, the president, or, in his absence, the first vice pres-but the list then present; or, in the absence of all the other place. These circumstances led to the idea of forming a dents, a person chosen for that purpose, shall pre-Sunday School Union for the Methodist Episcopal 5. The managers shall recommend to the agents of the church. But here, at the outset, many difficulties were al Book Concern such books and tracts as they may to be encountered. Most of those in our church enproper and necessary to be published for Sunday Schools, a shall always be furnished at the lowest rate. They also provide for visiting the schools in the city of New gaged in Sunday schools in the city of New York, were connected with the general union; and though some things had recently transpired of which they could not and its vicinity, and supplying them with the necessary and rewards. They shall fill vacancies which occur in wholly approve, they were strongly attached to the union, having labored in this work with their brethren own body during the year; make by laws for their own runnent: report their proceedings annually, at the meet-of the society, and adopt such other measures consistent of other denominations with much harmony and Christian feeling; but, after deliberating with calmness on is constitution, and with the order and discipline of the ist Episcopal church as they may judge conducive to all the circumstances of the case, the managers are convinced, that duty enjoins it on them, because more temodist Episcopar children as they may judge continuous the society shall be held in Art. 6. The annual meeting of the society shall be held in a city of New York, on the second Wednesday in May, at which time reports from auxiliaries and schools attached to his union, shall be received.—Fifteen members shall form a morum. Special meetings may be called by the president, or by either of the officers, upon the written request of five of the consense of which is either case due notice shall be given. good may be ultimately accomplished, to form a union for the church of which they are members, independent of the American Union. Experiment alone will test

society that Sunday school books shall be furnish-

others, thinking it best to manage their own affairs in

their own way, remain in an insulated state, or have arrayed themselves under the standard of their own

the correctness of this opinion. It has already been observed, that the primary object of Sunday schools was to impart elementary in-Art. 7. Officers of Sunday schools connected with this un-ion, and ministers actively engaged in their promotion in any place, shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the board, and struction, mixed with religious improvement, to those children who were destitute of the advantages derived from common schools. Though this original object give their opinion and counsel on any subject under discus-on, and to propose any measure for the consideration of the ought never to be abandoned, yet the general diffusion of this sort of instruction in our country, through the Art. 8. All Sunday school associations connected with this medium of common schools, and public and private free schools, renders this object less essential. Hence religious instruction is the grand and primary object of Sunday school instruction in our day, and among sonting their own superintendents, visiters, and teachers; and their hours of instruction, selecting books for their hols and libraries, and in such other matters as may apour children. On this account, however humiliating the fact, a general union of all parties becomes the more difficult. Whatever may be the intention, each shall constitute a member of this society, superintendents, vis-titers, and teachers, in the city of New York, actively engaged in Sunday schools connected with this union, shall be considteacher of religion will more or less inculcate his own peculiar views of Christianity, and thus insensibly create party feelings and interests. And this difficulty is increased by the practice recently adopted of the re into the fund of this institution, and sending a copy of ir constitution, a list of their officers, and an annual report, ill be auxiliary, and be entitled to purchase books at the reemployment of missionaries who are to be supported from the funds of the general institution. The managers are of the opinion, that the most likely way for the several denominations to live and labor together 11. This constitution shall not be altered but by a vote two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of society, upon the recommendation of the board of manin peace, is for each to conduct its own affairs, and still to hold out the hand of fellowship to its neighbor. They, therefore, disclaim all unfriendly feelings to-On the evening of the 10th inst. a meeting of the wards others who may be engaged in this good work. embers of the society was called, when the following They wish them all success in diffusing moral and reliofficers and managers were elected for the ensuing gious influence on the minds of youth, and hope always to be ready to reciprocate any act of kindness which may contribute to strengthen each other's hands in the

work in which they are mutually engaged.

Having thus explained the views of the society, the managers would now call on their brethren and friends to unite with them, by establishing, wherever it is prac-The preacher in this station who may be appointed to ticable, Sunday school associations auxiliary to this the charge of the Sunday schools in the city of New society. To give a direction to this work, and to produce as much uniformity as local circumstances will allow, the form of a constitution suitable for auxiliary societies, is herewith submitted.

One principal reason for locating the present socie-Maregers Joseph Smith, John G. Horton, Wm. ty is New York, in preference to any other place, is the facilities afforded by our Book Concern for print-Kenworthy, David Keys, Andrew E. Wheeler, John Westfield, Peter Badeau, Thomas Roby, John Paraing and circulating books. The agents of that grow dise, Thomas Fairweather, Lancaster S. Burling, ing establishment hold an extensive correspondence Simeon Price, Robert Mathison, Azor Hoyt, Henry Worrall, Stephen R. Kirby, Henry Moore, Stephen with every part of our country, and possess the readiest means of communicating information on every sub-ject connected with Sunday school instruction, and can supply any auxiliary with books on the shortest Dando, W. H. Bangs, George W. Fowler, B. Badger, notice, and cheapest terms. And it will be perceived, Resolved, That the constitution of the society, acdollars into the funds of the institution, sending a list of companied with an address from the board of manaers and a constitution suitable for the formation of is entitled to purchase books at the reduced prices .auxiliary societies, be published in the Christian Ad-A list of the books, with the prices annexed, will hereafter be furnished through the medium of the Advocate and Journal. of the Managers of the Sunday School Union of the

That an itinerating ministry possesses advantages Metho list Episcopal Church, to their brethren and peculiar to itself, in promoting objects of benevolence, from enemies." will not be, by any, disputed. This, as well as the manner in which our Book Concern is conducted, supersedes the necessity and the expense of employing attention is now invited, the managers take the liberty separate agencies in order to carry on the work of of stating a few things which have dictated the pro-priety of forming the society designated by the above which may be raised, can be appropriated to the pur-

constitution. They can assure you, that they have not chase of books. ance connected with it, having deliberately con- comprehend every part of our church, in this great sulted with each other, and with their most aged and and good cause. The senior bishop is constituted the experienced brethren, both preachers and private president, and the other four bishops are vice presidents; and provision is made for each annual conferburteen hundred travelling preachers, and perhaps centre of union is formed for the whole community,

doctrines, discipline, mode of church government, and and information made and received. These being the views and objects of the society, the managers would hope, actuated by the same spirit under the same great Head of the church, striving to the managers think that they may confidently call on of the Colombian officers resident in Peru, who had preserve the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." their brethren and friends for their aid and co-opera- elected General Bastamente, for their commander in hese, together with the regular attendants on the tion. To the ministers of the church, especially, do chief. The above news caused great rejoicings at Methodist ministry, make a population, including chil-dren, of not less than two millions, which are depend-lent design into practical operation. Let them think on the numerous children embosomed in the church Without even insinuating the want of soundness in which they are appointed to nourish with the sincere the cordial principles of Christianity in the major milk of the word. These are the lambs of the flock. part of other Christian denominations in our country, which, that they may become the sheep of God's pasr calling in question the purity of their motives, or ture, must be tenderly pursed. Let them, therefore rdency of their zeal, the managers will not conceal be gathered into the fold of Sabbath schools, put under the fact, that they give a decided preference to their the care of faithful shepherds, who will watch over own church, figurly believing its doctrines and disci- their welfare, instil into their minds moral and relipline, and have witnessed with unspeakable joy its gious truth, and thus prepare them, under the influence of divine grace, to become faithful followers of the surprising progress in so short a time, and its salutary influence on the hearts and lives of so many happy chief Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. thousands. It is a truth as evident as the blaze of the

The managers conclude by commending their cause sun at mid day, that the first impetus which was given to God and to the prayers of their brethren that they to the great work of reformation now going forward may be wisely directed in this arduous enterprise, and in the world, God gave through the instrumentality of by saying that any suggestion by which the system the Wesleys and their coadjutors in the "ministry of may be improved so as to accomplish more perfectly reconciliation." The introduction into this country of the purposes of its organization, will be thankfully a spiritual and energetic itinerating ministry, first be- received and duly considered.

By order of the board of managers, Cor. Sec. S. S. U. M. E. C. New York, April 17, 1827.

CONSTITUTION FOR AUXILIARIES* the present age is distinguished, Sabbath school in-struction is not the least. The primary object of the

Art. 1. The title of this association shall be, "The mstruction to such poor children as were destitute of common day school education, and at the same time to of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Art. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, vice president, corresponding and recording secretary, and treasurer, and — managers, members of the Methodist

Episcopal church, who shall constitute a board for the trans Art. 3. The presiding elder of the district, and the preach

ers on the circuit or station, shall be ex officio members of Art. 4 The board shall meet -, or oftener if necessa-

ry, and special meetings may be called by either of the officers, or any two of the managers.

Art. 5. The board shall have authority to make by laws for

own body during the year.

Art. 6. Each subscriber of — dollars shall be a member; and the payment of — dollars, at one time, shall constitute a

the first Wednesday in April, in each year, when the officers and managers shall be chosen, and the annual reports be presented. The report shall state the number of superintendents, children and adult scholars, and such other important matter as shall be interesting affet useful—a copy of which shall be sent to the corresponding secretary of the union without deent to the corresponding secretary of

Art. 8. Quarterly meetings of the society shall be held on the first Wednesday of July, October, January, — shall form a

* This constitution can be altered so as to suit any peculiar

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

The following list of Anniversary Meetings to be held in New York, in the month of May ensuing, we copy from the Ouserver. New York Sunday School Union Society-on

Tuesday afternoon, May, 8th. American Tract Society-on Wednesday the 9th at the City Hotel, 10 o'clock, A. M.

American Home Musionary Society-on Wednesday the 9th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

American Bible Society-in the Middle Dutch Church, on Thursday the 10th, at 10, A. M. Delegates from Bible Societies will meet on the day pre ceding, 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of the American Bible Society, 115 Nassau-st.

Presbyterian Education Society-on Thursday the 10th, 7 o'clock, P. M.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews --- on Friday the 11th.

-----Rev. Samuel A. Bumstead, who has been lately preaching in a hall in Franklin-st. finding that place too confined and inconvenient, has hired the commodious little chapel in Bedford-street, to which he will remove his congregation on Sunday next. Mr. B. is a graduate of Middlebury College and studied divinity at Princeton Seminary with the Presbyterians.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FOREIGN

PORTUGAL. Affairs in Portugal are by no means ettled, neither is it apparent that the rebels are utterly discomfited; they have been defeated in several ctions, but they seem to rally with fresh spirits. This must arise from facilities afforded by Spain, and by the jealousy entertained towards their English friends. The priests take an open stand against the Charter, and seem to be flush of money. The Queen secludes herself, and is in constant fear of She drinks no water but such as has been three days under her own lock and key, and then only after seeing its effect on the servant who attends her during that time. The rest of her personal economy is the same. Yet, from the treasures which she com mands, and the faithful compsellors whom she consults at midnight, she is enabled to busy herself with the destruction of the new representative system not only on the northern and ill guarded verges of Tras-os-Montes and Galicia, but in the Capital, under the very nose of the Executive, though supported with all the aids of English forces, and the prudence of the diplomatic corps. It was discovered that a company of the 9th cavalry were preparing to desert, and upon their seizure it was found that they were furnished with an est wanton abundance of money and equipments. Sir H. Clinton, commander of the British and Portuguese forces, seems to be popular, but the Portuguese utterly refuse being commanded by Marshal Berres-ford. The revolution is by no means ended.

Greece.-The Greeks have again been victorious. The following is an extract from the General Gazette of Greece, of 15th, (27th December,) 1826. "This oment a letter has arrived from the commander in hief Karaiskaki, in which be writes, that, on the 7th (19th) instant, a Pacha and a Bey, with 1500 men, came against our forces, & Velitza; but after an obby an article in the constitution, that by paying three stinate engagement, they were put to flight, and driven, with severe loss as far as Budunitza. This victoits officers, and a copy of its annual report, an auxiliary ry is of great importance. We took nearly a thousand mules, laden with provisions, ammunition, coffee, sugar, and other objects and our troops enriched themelves greatly. The terror of the enemy is unexamoled. The General has erected a pyramid of heads at Velitza Rochovo. Continental Greece is now free

Turkey .- Accounts from Constantinople state, that the news from Greece was still unfavorable to the Porte. It is said that Ibrahim has received orders to towards the Nagara river. go to the assistance of the Scraskier. Some doubts An attested copy of the affidavit of one Wm. Terry, are entertained of his compliance. The Turkish gov- of Niagara, Upper Can ala, has been presented to your and for the last 15 days their best ability, have carefully weighed every cir- the design of this society, by means of auxiliaries, to executions and banishments have recommended with was taken at Fort Niagara, the statements contained more severity than ever.

Peru.-Lima accounts to January 28, received via Colombia, announced, that the Bolivian Constitution of Peru had been overthrown, and the officers left by The Methodist Episcopal church is now composed ence to elect a vice president from its own body; and Bolivar in command, displaced, the chief part of whom searly four hundred thousand members, upwards of the board of managers being located in New York, a were to be sent after their master. General Santa fourteen hundred travelling preachers, and perhaps and all being connected with our Book Concern, an and had convoked by proclamation a constitutional from the peculiar organization of this church, all easy channel of communication is opened, by which Cruz appeared to be head of the counter revolution, these are considered as one body, adopting the same books may be printed and circulated, and remittances adapted to the wants of the country, and to elect a President and Vice President. The revolution was bloodless, and said to have been effected with the aid

IMPORTANT BATTLE.

An intelligent gentleman from Rio Grande has furfollowing particulars of the battle recently fought between the Brazilian and Buenos Avrean forces:--

"The Buenos Ayrean army under the command of General Alvear, having thrown itself between the van description so vague, resting often upon slight circumof the Imperial army and Rio Grande, continued to stances, and in some cases without giving even the ron, which town it entered, paying due respect to the may be the impressions made by them upon the minds property and persons of the inhabitants. The Buen of your committee individually, they are not of char-Porto Allegro, (the capital of the province) and after of their contents in a report to this house. various efforts to engage the Imperialists, finally succeeded in bringing them to action on or about the 26th of February. As it was expected that a general en-gagement would be decisive of the contest and would in all probability involve consequences of the highest importance to both countries, the commanders of the two armies had established the highest degree of discipline of which their respective commands were susceptible. When the action commenced, the Buenes Ayrean army numbered about eight thousand men, principally mounted; that of the Brazilians about ten thousand men. The Brazilian general aware of the powerful charge of the Buenos Ayrean cavalry, protected his centre and flanks by a large body of German lancers. The encounter was furious and bloody, and the slaughter, consequently, great on both sides. The battle lasted, without intermission, until night separated the combatants.

"The loss on both sides it is supposed is nearly equal, in all about 5000 men killed and wounded. The Rio Grande seemed very doubtful on the subject; as, materially add to the powers vested in our existing attend accurately to this important business. notwithstanding their attachment to the Emperor, (having a short time previous voluntarily presented

their own government, and to fill up all vacancies in their him with \$500,000) they did not evince any signs of surrender to the injured and insulted laws of our cour. joy or gratulation, either in their appearance or in the illumination of their houses. Of the further details of in the enjoyment "of life, liberty and the pursuit of this battle it was impossible at the time of leaving Rio Art. 7. The annual meeting of the society shall be held on

CASE OF MORGAN.

A committee appointed by the General Assembly of the state of New York to investigate the circumstances connected with the abduction of William Morgan, have made their report. This presents the case in the plainest and most authentic shape in which it has ever appeared. As we have taken no notice of the vague, idle reports of the day in regard to this subject, we take the liberty to present to our readers this legislative report, as more worthy of credit than any thing we have seen.

REPORT.

Mr. Grange", from the select committee to whom was referred the petitions from our western counties, in relation to the forcible abduction of one Wm. Morgan, a citizen of this state, reports-

That these petitions are signed by many highly respectable committees, who have been appointed on behalf of their fellow citizens, to ascertain the facts connected with this most flagrant violation of the rights of not of life.

September last, the said William Morgan was by color of criminal process taken from the village of Batavia, in the county of Genesee, to Canandaigua in the county of Ontario; that upon examination before a magistrate, the said Morgan was discharged; that he was joint committee of the two houses be appointed consubsequently, and upon the same day, arrested upon a sisting of five members, two to be taken from the Sened, and he confined within the jail of the county of On- be to visit the several counties of Ontario, gua, discharged the debt for which he had been comleasly seized, and against his consent forced into a adopted as the nature of the case and liberty and safe. Canandaigua, since which time no information has ty of our citizens may require.

The above report and resolutions were ordered been obtained concerning him, and that with this deprivation of liberty are connected many circumstances which create a belief that he has been deprived of life. The foregoing averments are embraced in all the petions before the committee.

A portion of the petitioners further represent that the said Morgan was conveyed to the Niagara frontier, where they allege that he was murdered on the night the 14th of September last; and they all join in the relief that the conspiracy against this citizen was the result of a previously concerted plan. Under these circumstances the petitioners represent

that the courts of a single county are inadequate to the might conduce to perjury and the implicating of inno thority to procure a full development of a plot so base in its design, and fraught with consequences so the western counties on that subject, already so great dangerous to the liberties of our people.

Your committee have delayed their report with the expectation that the promised testimony would be furnished to substantiate the charges contained in the pe-

Within a few days several affidavits have been forarded to your committee, none of which reach the ost severe allegations of the petitioners.

From the testimony adduced, no doubt remains in elation to the unlawful seizure and removal of Morgan, for which offence several persons were arrested. and having pleaded guilty to the indictments found against them, are now suffering the penalties of the law in the county of Ontario.

The situation of this unfortunate man after leaving

to Miss Elizabeth Eaton Canandaigua, so far as legal proof has been furnished. is still left to conjecture; but by the affidavits presented, many circumstances are brought to bear upon the allegation that he was taken to Niagara, whatever

may have been his subsequent fate.

The strongest proof in support of this position is to e found in the affi lavit of Paul Moshier, which, though resting principally upon information derived from others, when not under oath, carries to the minds of your committee a belief of its general correctness. affidavit is partially corroborated by the certificate of A. G. Himman, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Niagara, setting forth the proceedings had before him against one Eli Bruce, of said county. An affida-vit of David Maxwell, is also presented, which may be considered as having a collateral bearing upon this

An attested copy of the affidavit of one Wm. Terry ernment had discovered a new conspiracy. The ram- committee; much as this deposition may be calculated to create the dreadful belief that the in it are too undefined in their character to warrant your committee in acting on them: The names of his informants are not given, and it would seem by the affidavit, that his information was principally derived from residents of the province of Canada, beyond the reach of our judicial authorities, and of any power that our government could create.

Much animadversion has been had upon the state-

ments made by said Terry, and as some public journals have pronounced him unworthy of belief, the committee feel it due to him, and to those who procured his testimony to state that certificates have been furnished on this subject which satisfy them that the imputation cast upon the character of that gentleman were unjust. Your committee have now given a concise reference to that part of the testimony presented, which they consider of a character sufficiently definite to bear upon the allegations contained in the petitions. It is also shown to your committee by the affidavit of the wife of Morgan, that she knows nothing of his fate other than what is known generally, and ished the editor of the Baltimore American with the that she has not seen him nor heard from him since the said 11th of September.

The committee also present to the bonse many other affidavits in relation to the subject; but they are of a advance towards that city as far as the walls of Jage-names of those suspected, that, however unpleasant may be the impressions made by them upon the minds Ayreans then made a diversion towards the city of acter which, in their opinion, would justify a statement

After a full examination of this subject, your committee have found themselves surrounded by embar-

rassments upon every side. They have endeavored to devise a tribunal for the investigation of this transaction which could have a jurisdiction co-extensive with the section of country through which this conspiracy is charged to have extended; which would possess power to force the attendance of witnesses from every part of the country, with right to imprison those who should e fuse to answer questions regularly proposed; which would secure the arrest and detention for trial of those against the course of the common law, privileges to which a free people should cling as to the last rock of their political safety.

opinion, that such a tribunal, while it would be doubt-Brazilian officials claim the victory, but the people of ful in principle and dangerous in precedent, could not

To arrest the progress of such glaring crimes : to ligious establishments.

happiness," is the duty of every citizen, and particuarly of those to whom are delegated the power of acting for the general weal. Yet in doing so, we should not forget, that while we acknowledge no privileged orders in our community, our free institutions are secured equally to all. Let those who trample upon their country's laws, answer at the bar of that country for their offence, but the moral sense of the community should not be weakened by confounding the inno-

cent with the guilty.

Aware that this transaction has called forth the deep and merited indignation of a people jealous in the pro-tection of those liberties so dearly bought, and that are so firmly grounded by the constitution and laws of our country, as sacred in the humble citizen as in those clothed with the highest powers that freemen can bestow, your committee have anxiously endeavor-ed to recommend such means as in their view would most conduce to the arrest and conviction of those who have been actors in a scene which we hope is and will remain unparalleled in the history of our country.

They therefore introduce the following resolutions. Whereas it appears that one William Morgan a citizen of this state, was in the month of Senten forcibly and unlawfully taken from the village of Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, since which period all attempts to discover the fate of said Morgan, have proved unavailing. Therefore:-

Resolved, if the honorable, the Senate concur here n, That the person administering the government of a citizen, by which he has been deprived of liberty, if this state be requested to issue his proclamation, offerot of life.

These petitioners set forth that on the 11th day of ry of the said William Morgan, if living; and a like sum of five thousand dollars for the murderer or mur-derers of said Morgan, if dead, to be paid on convic-

Resolved, if the hon. Senate concur herein, That a lemand against him, upon which judgment was obtaintario: that on the evening of the 12th of September, Livingston, Genesee, Erie, Niagara and Orleans, of ertain persons, who had been previously engaged in such of them as they shall think proper, with full powprocuring the seizure of Morgan at Batavia, and in his er to send for persons and papers, to inquire the facts subsequent removal to and confinement at Canandai- and circumstances connected with the abduction, detention and disposition of the said William Morgan, nitted, and caused him to be liberated from prison: and to report their proceedings to the next legisla-That on leaving the prison, the said Morgan was vio- ture; that such other and further proceeding may be

We learn from the Kingston, N. Y. Plebeian, that the resolutions reported in the assembly, authorizing a reward of \$5,000, for the discovery of the murderers of Morgan, and for constituting a committee from the senate and assembly to ferret them out, have, after lengthy and animated discussions in the assembly, been rejected .-- The documents disclosed to the assembly seem to warrant the belief that Morgan was murdered yet the resolutions were opposed and finally rejected, on the ground, that the large reward proposed thereby, inergency, and ask the interposition of the legislative cent persons, and the appointment of a legislative committee might tend to increase the present excitement in as to disturb the peace of the community.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Charles Bullard to Miss Catherine Stod-der, daughter of Major Joseph S; Mr. Washington Armstrong, of this city, to Miss Mary Hunt Caldwell, of Charlestown;

Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Mehitable Atwood.
In Duxbury, on Wednesday evening last Dr Caleb H. Snow, of this city, to Miss Sally Drew, daughter of Mr. Isaac D.
In Littleton, Mr. Abel Lowker, of Charlestown, to Miss Nancy P. Dodge. In Oxford, Mr. William Brown, to Miss Eliza Stowell, of

in Hanover, Mr. George Meriam, of this city, to Miss Jane Dwelly. In Marshfield, Capt Jeremiah Beals, of North Bridgewater,

DIED.

In this city, widow Hannah Davis, aged 64; Mrs. Polly Blinn, wife of Mr. James Blinn, 39; Azariah Cooley Cut-er, 5 years;—Mary Ann Campbell, 6 weeks; Mrs. Dorothy,

blinn, whe of Mr. Sampbell, 6 weeks; Mrs. Dorothy, consort of Mr. Ebenezer Bradlee, 34.

in South Boston, Mrs. Jane, consort of Joseph Woodward, Esq after a sickness of more than three years.

At Emfield, (Conn.) Elam O. Fotter, Esq. 54. A week before he received a slight wound in the inner part of his hand from a sickle, which, at the time, gave him no alarm, but which on the sixth day following occasioned severe spasms,

which on the sixth day following occasioned severe spasms, and on the 7th terminated m a lockjaw
In Hanover, N. H. Maj. Silas Tenney, 70—In Salam, N. H. Lieut Luke Woodbury, 75- they were both soldiers of the evolution and at the capture of Burgoyne; and the latter was also in the battle of Bunker Hill

In Dorchester, Mrs. Lydia Gardner, wife of Mr. Joshua In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Sally Newman, aged 37.
In Milton, Mr. William Davenport, aged 82.
In Salem, very much lamented, Frederick Augustus Farker,
1. D. aged 35.

In England, Mr. Rundall. He amassed a great fortune from being a poor youth. He left 1,200 000!. The Probate Stamp cost 15,000!. He invited the Son of Mr. Eanister, the actor, to breakfast with him the day he was free, when he gave him, beside his coffee. a check for 10,000!. He gave 20,000!, a piece to the children of Mr. Bigge.

SHIP MEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES

MONDAY, April 23—Arrived, schs. Phebe and Sally, Nick-rson, Fredericksburg; Chariot, Baxtet, N. York; John Sher-ood, Albany.

wood, Albany.

TUESDAY, April 24—Arrived, ship London Packet. Mackay, London: brig Clyde, Stackpole, Havana——Cleared, ships Arnold Welles, Dewson, City Point, American, Griffin, Sagharbor: brigs Asaph, Shaw, Omona, (Honduras.); Sabra, Reed, N. Orleans; Argus, Robbins, do.; sch. Geneva, Webber, Unerford

Need, N. Orieans; Argos, Rebolins, do., seb. Washington, Pre-ble, Charleston: Erunswick, Scolfield, Savannah; Ligonia, Hill, Alexandria; Two Sisters, Morris, Plymouth, N. C.——Cleared, schs. Greek, Nickerson, New York; Hope and Susan, Nickerson, Alexandria.

THURSDAY, April 26—Arrived, brig Alfred, Williams, Pernambuco: Delaware, Clark, N. York.—Cleared, schs. Nancy, Stoddard, Hamburg; Malvina, Moore, St. Thomas.

FRIDAY, April 27—Arrived, sloop; Maria, Damrell, Portsmouth.——Cleared, brig Sarab Moria, Stanwood, St. Thomas and a market.

SATURDAY, April 28—Arrived, ship Emerald, Howes, Liverpool: brigs Asia, Bowers, St. Salvador; Wm. Henry, Howes, Fayal—Cleared, brigs Neptune, Hayward, Halifax; Commerce, Evans, Surinam; Rover, Allen, Gibraltar Enterprise, Johnson, Omoa: Brutus, Preble, Bath; sch. Washing-

ton, Handing, Savanuah.

SUNDAY, April 28—Arrived, brigs Caspian, Bishop, Smyrna and Malta; Atlantic, Proctor, Surinam; Suffolk, Miltimore, Smyrna; schs. Clio, Jones, Havana; Madeira Facket, Lee, St. Michaels; Lydia, Billings, Savannah; Nathaniel lames, Wormwood, Surry, Me.

NOTICE.

As the time is drawing near when the New England and Maine preachers will leave their circuits to attend their respective Conferences, the Publisher would suggest to the patrons of Zion's Herald who cure the arrest and detention for trial of those against have not made their payments, for the present year, whom proof should be made, and yet which should not infringe upon those chartered privileges that secure to infringe upon those chartered privileges that secure to year by the preachers when they attend their Conferevery citizen the right of trial by jury, according to ences, who can then pay the same to the Publisher

list of subscribers within their circuits and leave Upon the deepest reflection, your committee are of them to their successors in books prepared for the purpose, with the state of their accounts, so far as they know them, that their successors may be prepared to ality, correctness, and perseverance are the life of re-

POETS' DEPARTMENT. FOR ZION'S HERACD.

We are indebted to a respected lady for the following hymn, composed, many years since, by a minister who has gone to

THE TRIUMPHANT SAINT.

Mount, my soul, on wings triumphant! Jeans bids thee dauntless rise-One sweet ray of life immortal Flashes on my closing eyes :-Oh, my Jesus, bear my soul above the skies.

Let me feel the thrilling rapture Rising in its glorious birth, I shall have no grave to enter-Never feel expiring breath; Life eternal swallows up the monster, death.

Pain and grief! an empty story-While I feel that Jesus reigns, Visions of eternal glory Drown the sense of fiercest pains-Draw the curtain; let me tread the blissful plains.

Scenes of love and joy and wonder Meet me in Jehovah's gaze; Let me now partake His splendor, Glow in rapture's holy blaze, While with golden harp I sing angelic lays. E. ROCERS

FRIENDS. BY MONTGOMERY.

Friend after friend departs: Who bath not lost a friend? There is no union here of hearts That finds not here an end: Were this frail world our final rest. Living or dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time, Peyond the reign of death, There surely is some blessed clime Where life is not a breath; Nor life's affections transient fire, Whose sparks fly upwards and expire

There is a world above Where parting is unknown: A long eternity of love Formed for the good alone And faith beholds the dying here Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines Till all are passed away; As morning high and higher shines To pure and perfect day; Nor sink those stars in empty night, But hide themselves in Heaven's own light

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

HENRY MARTYN.

The following lines were composed on reading the life of this pious, zealous Missionary.-The last sentence which appears in his Diary, is the following:-I sat in the orchard, and thought with sweet comfort and peace of my God: in solitude, my company. my friend and comforter. O! when shall time give place to eternity! when shall appear that new heaver nd that new earth, wherein dwelleth rightcourness! There-there shall in no wise enter in any thing that defileth. None of that wickedness, which bath made men worse than wild beasts-none of those corrup tions, that add still more to the miseries of mortality.

shall be seen or heard of any more."

Scarcely had he breathed these holy thoughts, when he was called to enter into rest. At Tocat, in Persia, on the 16th of October, 1812, either falling a sacrifice to the plague, which then raged there; or sinking under a disorder which had greatly reduced him, he dered his soul iato the hands of his Redeemer. age4 32. Far from his native land-no friendly hand stretched out to succor him-no word of sympathy to both him-no human bosom, on which he could lean his head in the hour of languishing! But the Saviour. doubtless, was with His servant in the last conflict: and he with Him the instant it ended.

Alone, and dying, hadst thou not a friend, O'er thy low couch in anxious hope to bend; Warch thy last conflict, catch thy parting sigh; Press the faint hand, and close the expiring What thou alone? Was not the Saviour the And the lone stranger his peculiar care? Yes, he was with thee; thy Redeemer shed His rays of glory round thy humble head.
His spirit led thee as thou journey'dst on,
His eye beheld thee from the eternal throne.
Thine the meek temper, thine the lowly mind,
The heart obedient and the will resigned; Prudence, that never slept, love un And holy zeal, unconquerably bot Not the disciple favored of his Lord Spread with more fervor udings of his word; Not the Apostle to the Gentile world. The Saviour's banner with more joy unfurl'd, Than thy rapt spirit hailed the dawning de That shed on Pagan night the Gospel ray Saw Bethlehem's star arise in Persia's plains. Heard hymns of triumph peal—" Messiah reigns:" Beheld the Saviour's ensign raised on high. View'd the bent knee, and mark'd the uplifted eye: Mohammed's conquests wither in the tomb, And truth's bright rays succeed to error's gloom. And when thy failing steps to Tocat stray'd; When the weak frame refused to lend its aid; And the soul anxieus to begin its flight, Sought to adore in uncreated light; ugh no loved eye was there to pour the tear. Though to love eye was there to poor the ear,
O'er thy wrecked hopes, thy meteor-like career,
Wast thou alone?—when heaven to thee display'd
The crown of glory that could never fade;
When Seraph spirits tended as thou slept,
And hymns of Zion soothed thee as thou wept? Wast thou alone? -- when God his nself was there. Heard every sigh, and answered eve No: - As to Calvary oft thou turn'dst No:—As to Calvary off thou turn dst thine eyes, And, more than conqueror, saw'st thy Lord arise: Saw'st that the grave, the power of death and hell, Against the eternal Son could not prevail.
With dauntless steps the vale of death thou trod, And found thy home in Heaven, thy rest in Gol. Friendly Visiter

When Luther was consured for his bold manner of expressing himself, he replied; "Almost all men connn my tartness of expression; but I am of opinion that God will have the deceits of men thus powerfully exposed: for I plainly perceive, that those things that are softly dealt with in our corrupt age, give people but light concern, and are presently forgotten. If I have exceeded the bounds of moderation, the mondo with people of like manner, called them sharply by their own proper names, such as, an adulterous and perverse generation, a broad of vipers, hypocrites, chil- ter was formed. The grand object in view relative to dren of the devil, who could not escape the damnation of

When Luther was reminded of the opposition he met with, he replied; That Kings, Princes, and People, rage against Christ the Lord's annointed, I esteem a sign, and a much better one than if they flattered: for it follows upon this, that he who dwelleth in the heavens laughs them to scorn: and if our Head laugh, I see no reason why we should weep before the

"Three things (said Luther) should be remembered by a minister of Christ; turn over and over the bible: pray devoutly; and never be above learning. They are the best preachers for the common people, who

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph: DOMESTIC WRETCHEDNESS.

In conversation with a neighbor of mine a few days since he remarked, "A great deal has been written, and much has been done, of late, to stop the progress of intemperance in our country, and it is all go But there is one important consideration connected with this subject, which I do not remember to have seen noticed, that is domestic unhappiness. And this is a cause, which I have reason to believe more than any other produces this most degrading vice. I well recollect when Mr. S. who was a particular friend o mine in early life, first erred in this way; and I marked the progress of this dreadful disease upon him, until I saw him laid in the grave. If the influence of a virtuous woman is great in society, how much greater is that of one of an opposite character, who has so powerful an ally in every unregenerate heart. My mind is even now fill'd with horror, when I think of the influence which an artful, wicked woman has in her family, especially over her busband.

"The beginning of intemperance in Mr. S. had not even the slightest semblance of any guilt, to an unin-terested observer. For at the age of thirty-five, no man's character stood fairer in the eyes of the world than his; therefore all were slow to believe him a fallen map, and those who knew his kind and friendly disposition, were the very last to believe him so. His look of thoughtfulness, his absence of mind, and sometimes the silent tear, denoted, what his tongue could never utter, that she, whom he had chosen to assist and comfort him in the journey of life was totally un-like what a wife should be. Beneath an exterior of loveliness, was concealed a heart, where foul and bitter suggestions were engendered, and upon her unfortunate husband, they fell with a deadly

weight.
"O, the dreadful moment of peril, when a man's confidence is destroyed, if he cannot take sholter in the covenant of God's promises. Perhaps a woman, at the head of a family, may not unaptly be compared to the heart in the human system, on which depends every thing of comfort or life, but which in a state of disease, disorganizes every other part. Here it was that my friend suffered, agonized and fell. Where he expected and deserved order, quietness, plenty and eerful good nature, he, for a long time in uncomplaining misery, met only the reverse. At length in the darkness of night—but God saw him—he yielded to temptation; he deviated but a little, yet the second time the remonstrances of conscience were less formidable; till, at last, fear of discovery was his chief But this barrier was soon removed, and nothing was then left to hinder his fatal progress. Reputation, health, and all that can make life desirable without religion, were gone. It was easy then for my poor friend to think, he was willing to die. He

d die—and in a state of hopeless apathy.
"It seems to me evident, without a doubt, that the character and conduct of his wife, was the occasion and the only occasion of his aberrations. He had no fundness for ardent spirit, but an habitual indifference to it, until that false reasoning of millions took pos-session of his mind, 'I cannot bear my trouble, therefore I will destroy myself.

"O, if women only knew, (but they do know,) if they would consider consequences, and exert the same power to make every thing regular and pleasant, kind and cheerful, in their own houses, as they did to render themselves so previous to marriage, how many husbands might be saved from the fatal snares of intemperance!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF TASTE. A female of a cultivated taste has an influence upon ociety wherever she moves. She carries with her that secret attractive charm which operates like magic upon the beholder, fixes the attention and softens the feelings of the heart like those benign influences over which we have no control. It is impossible to be long in her presence without feeling the superiority of that intellectual acquirement which so dignifies her mind and person. Her words and actions are dictated by its power and give ease and grace to her motions The cultivation of a correct taste is so joined in affinity with the social affections that it is almost impossible to improve the one without affecting the other. For it is seldom that we see this resplendent qualification at tached to minds under the influence of moral principles neglectful of those social feelings which cement society together, and preserve it from jarring innova-It is needful in every department of life; and more of our happiness is derived from this source than we are often aware.

Look at domestic scenes with a discerning eye, and see the movements of a woman of taste. If she is the head of a family order appears to be the first law which governs and controls her actions. All her affairs are planned with wisdom; confusion and discord never disturb ber mind. Her house is the seat of social happiness, where the stranger and friend can repose with delight; for neatness and order are the inmates of her habitation. The proud pedant may boast of her superiority in the literary world; yet, if she is destitute of that delicacy which softens and dignifies the female character, she must certainly yield up her ascendency over the moral world, to that woman (who, perhaps, in science is greatly her inferior) who has, by a constant attention to this criterion of the female character, acquired that knowledge of the propriety of conduct which regulates her actions and causes her to shine by her own lustre. When this faculty is cultivated, best use is made of every thing which surrounds us. The moral, intellectual and physical world present a volume ever open for instruction; and subjects adapted to the capacity for improvement, are always select ed by the correct taste for meditation and reflection. The beautiful and sublime are contemplated with increasing pleasure, and every object which strikes the as matter for improvement, and is monopolized to the best advantage.

A woman of taste can render a coltage far more de been less bountiful to her of its rich gifts, yet, by the its goods, as if abundance had been poured into her lap. The direction of the female mind is not made many might conclude; but more upon certain incicents or associations which take place in early life. Multiplicity of objects confuse the mind and leave it readily embrace the truth; and a channel of correct tivated would unite with the more vigorous faculties of the female character is moral beauty; and in my opinion, the early cultivation of taste with a proper attention to the understanding, heart, and social affections, would make the nearest approaches to this acme with double lustre where the faculty of taste is properly regarded. MIRANDA.

Consider that the invisible thing called a good name:

eager pursuit of empty applause, yet, to be well of snowy whiteness. The sun had long since disapthought of, and to be kindly used by the world, is like peared behind the thickening atmosphere, and night began to close around. The scene was by no means carries about with ber, and leaveth wherever she goeth; it is a charm against ill will. Malice may empty her quiver, but cannot wound; the dirt will not stick, her quiver, but cannot wound; the dirt will not stick, est will not take; without the consent of the world, a scandal doth not go deep; it is only a slight stroke upon the injured party, and returneth greater force upon those that gave it .- Saville.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. The hay appeareth, and the tender grass showeth itself, an herbs of the mountains are gathered.—Paov. xxvii. 25.

" Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds," is a piece of advice equal-ly adapted to the shepherd, the parent, or the minister of the flock of God. They should each be careful to look to the state of their affairs, not trusting to others to do, what it is important they should do themselves nor should they ever presume that their affairs will take a proper direction, and make regular advances to a happy issue without their best attention-" For riches are not for ever, and doth the crown endure to every generation?" The greatest plenty, the most romising prosperity, and favorable opportunities may e lost for the want of care, attention, economy, and improvement. "The hay appeareth, and the tender grass showeth itself, and herbs of the mountains are gathered." There is a season for their springing up growing and coming to maturity. There is a time also for gathering them. If not attended to then, they perish, and are lost: therefore, make the best of the season, both to cultivate and secure them; that you may enjoy all their benefits. "Then shalt thou have the lambs for thy clothing, and goat's milk enough for thy food, for the food of thy household, and for the maintenance of thy maidens." Like the duties of husbandry, all the other duties of life and religion are to be attended to in season. Diligence, prudence, punctuality and faithful application, will, with the blessing of Heaven, secure prosperity. For want of these thousands are reduced to distress and ruin. As this is the season of the year in which the tender grass begins to show itself, many of our youthful readers in the country, will be called to attend to the labors alluded to in the text. While they behold the tender care of Providence in the springing of vegetation for the supply of man and beast, may they be careful to attend, n to the appropriate duties of agriculture, but to the cultivation of their own minds; especially now in the spring-time of youth. Their parents, and those who are solicitous for their prosperity, are watching the openings of their minds, and the first risings of desire. The good Spirit is shedding his influence on them to produce the fruits of righteousness. May they apply in a moral sense the farmer's adage—MAKE HAY WHILE

SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

From the l'hiladelphia Album. SKETCH OF A STORM AT SEA.

Of all the magnificent spectacles presented by nature to the eye of man, there is no one which impresses the mind of the beholder more powerfully than a heavy gale at sea. On the land a storm is divested of a great part of its awful grandeur, by a sense of security-we hear it raging, but our habitations are immoveable, and the warring of the elements is scarcely heeded, as we sit sheltered from their violence. The attention

may, however, be occasionally and transiently excited as a gust more furious than the rest sweeps howling by, or when an uncommonly vivid flash of lightning, or heavy peal of thunder strikes us with a momentary awe, and elicits an emotion of fear and admiration in not experienced a tempest on the ocean can conceive an idea of the sublimity of the scene.

We sailed from a port in the United States, and were bound for the north of Europe. The favorable winds and charming weather which attended us during the first part of our passage, almost induced me to believe that the dangers of the ocean had been greatly exaggerated, and I was joyously anticipating that we at east would escape being subjected to any of the perils that attend a sailor's life. The sky and ocean smiled, hope flattered, and every anxious feeling sunk to rest. There is something exceedingly delightful in the sportive dashing of the waters as they glisten in the bright sunbeams, or sparkle beneath the mild rays of the moon; and to gaze over the vast expanse of waves, bounding in their beauty before the freshening breeze. When the clear azure sky, crowned with the splendor of the meridian sun, or spangled with innumerable stars, is spread like a canopy over the scene, the imag-ination roams with delight amid the brilliant and lovely visions which the beauty of the prospect excites, and the care and tumults of the world are banished far from our thoughts. The majestic ship, with her snowy wings expanded to catch the wandering winds, proudly divides ing cloud and as the early dew, they vanished away the waters, and appears like the monarch of the deep. Well may we exclaim with the poet;

" Oh who can tell save he whose heart has tried, And danced in triumph o'er the waters wide, The exulting sense, the pulse's mad'ning play, That thrills the wand'rer of that trackless way

To one who is fond of meditation there is no place better calculated for the indulgence of his disposition. All is calmed and quiet, the silence unbroken, save by the sweet and soothing music of the restless waters, and the sound of the vessel's passage through the ocean, as she abruptly dashes away the little billow that curls and glitters across her path.

Our ship was occasionally a scene of mirth and frolic. The sailors, when their duties permitted, diverted nselves and the passengers with their sca tricks, rendered by the drollery of the actors irresistibly ludicrous, and there was not a heart on board unpenetrated by feelings of pleasure and good humor. A distant sail, sometimes seen gliding along the verge of the horizon like a snow-white speck against the dark blue sky, would afford a subject of great interest to those of us who had never crossed the western main.

At length, on the 25th of August, two weeks after we bade America farewell, we sirable than a palace without it; for if providence has almost up with the meridian of the Western Islands, and in the 47th deg. of North latitude. Early on the influence of this superior faculty, the eye is made to morning of that day, a shoal of porpoises, the sure forerest with the same delight upon that arrangement of runners of boisterous winds, were seen leaping and gambolling in their course towards the east. The sun arose with usual splendor and promised a continuto depend upon that variety of scientific pursuits as ance of the lovely weather we had thus far cojoyed, but at 9 o'clock, A. M. the western horizon became obscured by a haze, which gradually advancing over the face of the heavens, at length enveloped the whole embarrassed; when if a plain and simple subject was in a misty vail, through which the sun could scarcely unfolded with perspicuity and ease, the mind would emit a pale and sickly light. So unfavorable a change having taken place the seamen were busily engaged strous turpitude of the times has transported me. Nor do I transcend the example of Christ, who, having to steadiness and perseverance. The taste thus early culfore, and main top, and top-gallant studding sail booms the understanding and blend together until the charac- rigged in. Her canvas being thus greatly reduced, our ship appeared deprived of much of her majesty. and under her topsails only, continued on her way The breeze about noon began to freshen and rapidly increased our speed; and the atmosphere continued to darken, and the scuds flew swiftly along. The little waves that had hitherto been our companions, assumed was designed. It is to be lamented that persons of a loftier height and a more disturbed appearance, as piety should consider this as a subject of little impor-tance compared with others, when others are so much with foam. A further reduction of the canvas became it. Truly piety and virtue would shine necessary, and orders were given to double reef the lustre where the faculty of taste is proper-topsails. The ship bowed beneath the pressure of the gale, and driven along at the rate of ten or twelve mourn her loss, from a people among whom he was a miles an hour, dashed away the swelling seas, and enveloped her bows in a cloud of foam. I viewed with is made up of the breath of numbers that speak well of astonishment the altered appearance of the ocean, and you; so that, if, by a disabliging word, you silence the the rapidity of the vessel's course through the waves, speak in the meanest, lowest, humblest, and most simple meanest, the gale will be less strong which is to bear spreading the wreaths of form wide on either hand, and up your esteem. And though nothing is so vain as the marking her path through the dark blue sea with a line

ing no inclination to sleep I threw myself in my birth, determined on visiting the deck, to witness the raging of the ocean when night enveloped all around in darkness. The roaring of the waves, the howling of the wind through the shrouds and the shocks which the vessel every now and then received, as she was impelled against some billow loftier than its fellows, were officient to banish sleep from a landman's eye lids. The voice of the officer of the watch, heard wa ing the helmsman, or giving orders to the seamen to perform some necessary duty; feet hurrying over the deck, and the noise of the ropes, when they were thrown down and hauled across the planks immediate ly above us, tended in no inconsiderable degree to in rease the interest which our situation excited. pitching of the ship became, in the course of two or three hours excessive, and I was induced to ascend to the deck. I had heard of the appearance of the ocean at night in a storm, but my fancy had not conceived a tithe of the awful grandeur of the reality. It was not dark, although the heavens were wrapt in the most intense blackness, for every billow seemed crested with wreath of fire, and the bows of the vessel appeared as if deluged with a shower of boiling silver. The foam caused by the ship's rapid way, rolled around to a considerable distance, and, circling and sparkling as it rose and fell with the receding billows, marked our us course through the ocean. The gale came not in fitful gusts, but with a steady roar formed a suitable accompaniment to the deep-toned music of the raging seas. Perhaps the word music may not be ought appropriate to such a scene, but my b me it was music far more touching than any to which I had ever listened. I felt it as the ocean rejoicing in its might, and hymning its praises to the God of na-ture, and I felt it as the dirge that had sounded over nany a sailor's parting soul, as he sunk beneath the strife of winds and waves far distant from his home.

The storm continued to increase in violence, and at ength without an inch of canvas spread, we were driven pefore it at a prodigious rate. Long before the return of day the billows had grown to an enormous size, and our ship, that had so lately dashed them in her pride from before her path, now flew as up the side of a lofty hill, and then, trembling for an instant on the summit. shot with the rapidity of an arrow's flight into the dark byss which yawned as if to engulf her in oblivion.

Day at length appeared and opened a new scene of conders to my astonished view. On every side the giant seas, crowned with a wreath of the purest white, ushed on before the mighty fury of the winds, and the spray flying from their snowy crests, spread a thin vail of mist over the surface of the ocean. At eight o'clock, A. M. the attention of all on deck was attracted by a vessel three or four miles distant, off the larboard bow. When first described, she appeared a dark, shapeless object, through the gloomy atm but as we flew along, and the distance lessened, we discovered her to be a line of battle ship, laying to under a storm staysail. Her huge bulk was tossed like a feather on the mountainous seas, which ever and anon hid her entirely from view, and my heart would bound in my bosom with fear for her fate, as the violence of the tempest bowed herdown so low that her masts were sometimes almost in a horizontal position. soon lost sight of her astern, and pursued our course with undiminished speed.

By meridian the storm began to abate, and at four o'clock, P. M. the sable clouds that hung over the eastern horizon, and the swelling seas, which still rolled mast high, were the sole relics of the storm. Scarce a breath of air fluttered athwart the surface of the ocean, and the splendor of a glorious sunset, unobscurour bosoms. - It is different at sea, and no one who has ed by a cloud, closed a day that commenced amid the darkness and the fury of a tempest.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. JAMES BURNS. MR. EDITOR, -- Knowing that it will be gratifying to all the friends of religion, and heart-cheering to the disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ to hear that He gently, yet triumphantly, leads any of his children through the dark valley and the shadow of death, I feel it my duty to present a short sketch of the life and death of brother James Burns, who left the shores of mortality on the 27th day of Feb. last, in the 31st year of his age. In the early part of his life he lived without religion, during which time he was often tried with the houghts of death, judgment, and a long eternity. He telt that he had no covert from that awful storm which he saw gathering and threatening destruction to impenitent sinners. But these convictions seemed to be like the goodness of Judah and Ephraim; as the morn-Thus be passed his days till he was 17 years of age. when, through the instrumentality of Methodist preaching, his attention was arrested to see his danger as a passing the house where Thomas boarded, the low sinner, and that his sins had separated him at a great distance from his God. He then betook himself to being on speakable terms, I stepped in for a half hour reading the scriptures, meditation, weeping, and pray- chat; seven or eight of his friends were also present r--in which he continued for nearly a year without whose doubts and his own, he was laboring to remote finding deliverance. In this state of conviction he was by a long talk about the story of Joshua commanda not a little perplexed about the dectrine of uncondi-Yet he redoubled his importunity at tional election. the throne of grace; he cried mightily to God, and He heard him and delivered him out of all his troubles; He book ever printed—and was believed only by fools and filled him with transporting joy and with glory un-speakable. Then he saw a fuluess for all, and could say to the world in the language of the prophet,-"look unto Him, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved.

After this he united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He then removed to Warner, N. H. where he was appointed class leader. His walk was upright. He lived to God, and his zeal for the cause of God and the salvation of sinners was manifest around him. His fervent and constant labors to build the speaker, in no country where I have travelled have up his brethren in their most holy faith, gave him a deep place in all their affections. pacity as an exhorter he was useful, and bid fair to add | countries: by their bigoted custom of going to church strength to the cause of Zion; but God, in infinite wisdom, saw fit to disappoint us in our expectations. bout a year ago God afflicted him with an internal inflammation, which terminated in the consumption, and baffled the skill of physicians. During his illness he endured much pain; but he was calm and resigned to the will of God. No murmuring was heard from him, but when he had passed a night in severe distress, he would, in the morning, say, "I have one the less to go through." To his friends and neighbors who visited him, and wished to know how he did, he would reply, " I am here yet." Finding that his health was fast declining, I visited him as often as I could. He would converse upon the subject of religion, death, judgment, and e- saving a word, he lifted a candle from the table, and ternity, with calm and heavenly sweetness. praying he would seem to be carried away, after which he would say, "O, how good religion is! how good to enjoy communion with God and remains! For the seems of enjoy communion with God and converse with heaven! glory to God!"

He continued to decline gradually to the 27th day of February last; when death appeared to extinguish the vital spark. But the sting of this last enemy was blusted; for, with composure of mind, holy resignation, and a hope big with immortality, he bid the world adieu, took leave of his friends, and fell asleep in Jesus espected citizen, and from a band of brothers among whom he appeared as a father. He is gone from th church militant to join the church triumphant, there to rest from all his labors. "Write, blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." E. BRADLEY. Sutton Gircuit, N. H. March 13, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERAL

MISS LAURA SHEPHERD. Mr. Editor,-By placing the following short me moir of a worthy sister of our church in your column, you will confer a kindness on a mourning circle of rd. atives, and perhaps gratify many of the acquaintance of the deceased. From the manuscripts placed in my hands by her worthy parents, an interesting little volume, both of prose and poetry, might have been written. Even this short tribute, of due respect, should be force this time; yet exited. have been offered before this time; yet satisfactory reasons could be given for the delay. B. G. PADDOCK

Miss Laura Shepherd was born in Marlborough Mass. on the 11th of Sept. 1806, at which place be father was a resident. Soon after he removed to Deq. mark, Lewis Co. N. Y. where Laura received her education, and where she was made acquainted with experimental religion. While quite young she was awakened to see herself a sinner,—which greatly a. larmed her. She read the Bible, went to the house of prayer—she prayed, and wept, and, at length, ice, ing no other way for an escape, she fled to Jenus, the strong hold for help,—was enabled to believe, and, in believing, she was made to rejoice in God, her Sar-iour. Her mind was led to unite herself with the Methodist E. Church, although none of her father family were attached to this church. She offered let self and was received. Being only in the sixteenth or seventeenth year of her age, she was greather. posed to various, and manifold temptations,-and flatteries of her young and gay companions; yet sig held fast ber integrity, maintained her religion course, and was a worthy pattern to her youthful

panions, in virtue, gravity, and piety. From the time of her union with the church. was always an acceptable member, and few, per of her age and circumstances, are more estrem Christians, than she was. For some years she kept diary, at least part of the time, in which she manifes ed a genius for composition, a taste for poetry, and the qualities for genuine friendship. For five or six years she taught a school in the sum

mer season, and was said to be quite acceptable in that employment. In the spring of 1825 she wen upwards of twenty miles from home, to take charge school; her health was not as good as usual, the did not complain. She continued her school u til about the 10th of July, when she went some 100 12 miles farther from home, to attend a Camp-nee Sie found herself ill while on the road, but coning. tinued her journey-was quite ill when she arrived at the meeting-soon left the ground, and returned to brother's house near at hand, where she continued to linger and suffer with an almost unaccountable di ease. Her pains were great, her trials many, but, held fast her hope in God, except a few infortake fears and doubts, which did not however everyb her altogether. She was soon revisited with her joicing confidence, and triumphant hope. She diedia great peace. Her remains were taken more than thirty miles to her father's for interment-when a m merous concourse of attentive bearers evenced the fact, that she was held in high esteem by those who were acquainted with her. The funeral address was offered from Rev. xiv. 13.

Numerous extracts both interesting and instructive, might be given from her diary and letters, well worthy the perusal of juvenile readers. The following only, must suffice in this short summary. After meationing the many mercies of her past life, she exclaim in her private diary, "O! why is this heart so stoner why am I so slack to believe—why do I not more earnestly long for thee, my Lord and my God! Cone, Lord, deliver me. Come, ever blessed Son of God, come and be thou my ransom and glory. O, what shall mercies refresh my soul?—When shall my sinshe washed away in thy blood- ?" At length, as if realize ing when she might find help, and with what spirit she ust approach the fountain, she says "The best hu-iliation is deep self-abasement, and filial dependence on our Redeemer.

In one of her letters, to her mother, whom she teaderly loved, the following feeling and powerful appeal is made, "Do not rest, my mother, on any thing short of knowing your sins forgiven; this is certainly your happy privilege. Yes, and believe the Bible when it tells you that it is the will of Godeven your sanctification. You are certainly one of God's dear children. O, then partake of the rich bounties which your hearly Father is willing to bestow. Believe, I entreatyou that it is possible, even in this life, in the strength of God, to gain a victory over all our sins. My mother will you not pray that God will make you just as holy as it is his will you should be"-she aids "Forgive a that is past-and remember thou me at the threne

But, now, she rests from all her anxieties and care May we be prepared to follow her. Amen.

THE GATHERER.

ANECDOTE OF THOMAS PAINE. One very warm evening, about twenty window was open, and seeing him sitting close by. the sun and moon to stand still, &c. and concluded denouncing the Bible as the worst of books, and that designing knaves, &c. Here be paused, and while it was replenishing the tumbler with his favorite brandy and water, a person, who I afterwards found was all intruder, like myself, asked Mr. Paine if he ever was in Scotland? The answer was, yes. continues the speaker; and the Scotch are the great est bigots with the Bible I ever met-it is their school book, their houses and churches are furnished with Bi bles, and if they travel but a few miles from home their Bible is always their companion; yet, continue I seen the people so comfortable and happy; their poo In his official ca- are not in such abject poverty as I have seen in other on Sundays, they save the wages which they can through the week, which in other countries that I have visited, is generally spent by mechanics and other young men in taverns and frolics on Sundays; and of all the foreigners who land on our shores, none are so much sought after for servants, and to fill places where trust is reposed, as the Scotch; you rarely in taverns, the watch-house, alms-house, bridewell, or state prison. Now, says he, if the Bible is so bad a book, those who use it most would be the worst of peo ple, but the reverse is the case. This was a sort argument Paine was not prepared to answer, and historical fact which could not be denied-so without When walked up stairs; his disciples slipped out one by one,

To what an awful extent must the rage for arden spirits have prevailed at one period in England, when the parliament was obliged to prohibit for 12 months the distillation of gin! Smollet informs us, that there were at that time signs or show-boards, to the uppling houses, with this tariff of prices-"drunk for a penny -dead drunk for two-pence-straw for nothing-

Acquittal Extraordinary. Mrs. Minty Graham was lately tried, on an indictment, as a common scold After a tedious examination of numerous witnesses, and a zealous prosecution and elaborate defence, by able counsel, the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. It satisfactorily appeared in evidence, that she was an uncommon scold.—Hageritown (Md.) Torch Light.

Vol. V.

ZIC CONFERENC

first of January, th No subscription The papers will be for is made for their d Agents are allowed e Methodist connex taining subscribers munications, they giving the names amount to be credi Communications in should be addresse Post paid.

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